



The Leader.

July 18

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos*.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... FIVEPENCE.
{ STAMPED... Sixpence.

Review of the Week.

MR. DALLAS, the American Minister at our Court, whose duty it was to promote a friendly conclusion of all disputes, has created a new and wonderful burlesque upon misunderstanding between official people. The tale has been told in the journals, and it is very simple. Mr. DALLAS had appointed to present an American gentleman to HER MAJESTY at the levee on Wednesday; the gentleman, it is understood, was there, waiting to be presented, but there was no Mr. DALLAS to present him. What was the reason for this extraordinary desertion of HER MAJESTY and the American gentleman? The Minister had been kept away by a difficulty, but it was one of his own creating. Besides the gentleman whose presentation had been notified to the LORD CHAMBERLAIN, there was one whom Mr. DALLAS brought impromptu; by some unaccounted oversight, this gentleman, who is understood to represent some learned body in America, had been suffered by his official conductors to make his appearance in the ante-chamber clothed in a costume more suited for a farce at the Adelphi Theatre than for the QUEEN'S Drawing-room. He wore a black stock, a blue coat with metal buttons, a yellow, or, as he says, a "white" vest, trousers of unstated colour and texture, and boots—

"Boots!" quo' he.

"Ay, boots," says she.

The utmost consideration has been shown at our Court for republican punctilio on the subject of costume; American gentlemen, we are convinced, will bear witness to this consideration shown to their countrymen. But the character of this costume challenged attention, and the visitor was stopped. Now it is very mortifying for a gentleman to be stayed at the entrance to a ceremony in which he particularly wishes to take part, and we can understand the irritation of the learned American. But it is, as everybody knows, quite easy to change any little errors of costume without delay, and the republican could still have made his way into the Royal presence if he had followed an example which was set him on that very day. He would not, however, listen to reason; he would not qualify himself to enter; he insisted upon his "right" to go in without the qualification; he did not even wait to hear whether our Ministers would yield on the necktie

question, as they had on the enlistment question: he walked off.

There was one person who had distinct duties, and who was bound to take a course consistent with common sense. It was Mr. DALLAS. We are not speaking too harshly of that gentleman when we say that he must have known how doubtful was the costume of his friend when he came to Court. Mr. DALLAS must have known that there was no absolute necessity to storm the presence-chamber in St. James's Palace, and to bring in that particular American citizen. He must have remembered that there was an American gentleman waiting to be presented. He chose, however, to identify himself with the preposterous claim of his inexperienced companion; and when the ultra-American citizen retired rather than reform his dress, Mr. DALLAS retired also. He thus not only excluded himself from the levee, but passed a slight upon the QUEEN, and upon the American gentleman who was waiting to be presented. He has passed a slight upon others—upon his own countrymen and upon his Government. Mr. DALLAS was not simply the personal introducer of a fluttered American savant on his travels—he was the representative of the United States, bound to preserve the dignity of the republic in his own person: he chose to become a representative of everything that is undignified, unsuitable, obtrusive, and defeated. We do not see how he can settle that account with the Government and the community at home. We are quite confident that Americans, whether residing across the Atlantic or in this country, must feel mortified.

There is even a yet more serious question. Had HER MAJESTY chosen to take offence, which she might justly have done, it would have been only a direct retaliation for the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON if the QUEEN's Ministers had dismissed Mr. DALLAS. Perhaps in the shrewdness of their statecraft they saw better. Mr. DALLAS has "won golden opinions" at this Court, by the manner in which heretofore he has copied courtly manners. It is quite the fashion in polite circles to contrast him with other Americans, who have been more stubborn on certain difficult questions. Our Government has not been well disposed to America, her claims, or her interests; but has been well disposed to Mr. DALLAS. To dismiss him would be to elevate his lamentable blunder into a grave affair. A better use far can be made of the transaction. The American Minister's

misconduct will be overlooked. Now, what must follow from that treatment? He will sit in the position of a naughty boy, who on the score of general good behaviour is forgiven for an act of silly rudeness. Mr. DALLAS, therefore, will be permitted to remain at the Court of St. James, by the leniency of the British Minister. He will continue to draw his salary, to reside "near" a Court, and to enjoy all the privileges of his position, by the sufferance of the British Government. Is it possible that he could be otherwise than grateful for this kindness? Mr. DALLAS, however, is charged by his Government with the duty of negotiating most important questions, on which he is bound to take a position adverse to that of the British Ministers. We need not point out how incompatible are the position which the representative of the United States ought to preserve, and the actual position into which poor Mr. DALLAS has stumbled.

We have Lord CLARENDON's reply to Mr. MARCY's despatches on Central America and on CRAMPTON. The British Minister relies, for the unflinching defence of CRAMPTON, upon the worthless character of those men who are witnesses against him, after being agents under him. On the proposal to settle the difficult points in the Central American question by means of arbitration, Lord CLARENDON agrees; but he says nothing upon the suggestion that the referees should be not potentates, who are seldom learned in points of science, but scientific men. How completely would all the difficulties of the question disappear if the points were referred to men like HUMBOLDT.

If Ministers have obtained a stronger hold over Mr. DALLAS, they have not strengthened their hold over the House of Commons. Over the Lords of course they never had any hold. The victory of Monday must be ascribed to the Liberal party; the position taken by Ministers being on one side of the contest. Our readers remember the resolution carried by Mr. WALPOLE, last week, which practically meant that assistance could be given to the Church Education Society, a society bent upon bringing down the national system of education. Ministers did not make the slightest attempt to prevent Mr. WALPOLE's resolution from being carried out by the presentation to the QUEEN. The address was presented, and it is answered in general terms signifying nothing.

In the meanwhile Mr. FORTESCUE brought forward his resolution, after much consultation. It

only amounts to a declaration of opinion by the House of Commons, that in any modifications of the rules of the National Schools Commission in Ireland, the fundamental principles of the system must be adhered to, especially in protecting the scholars of every denomination from interference with their religious tenets. The value of this solution as a counterpoise to that of Mr. WALPOLE, is measured by the fact, that Mr. WALPOLE himself declared that he desired it, and voted for it! It could be resisted, in truth, only by the most open, avowed, and rancorous opponents of the National system; not by those who, like Mr. WALPOLE, are compelled by their position to defer to public opinion and hope to *twist* the National system, not to put it down.

Lord PALMERSTON chose to consider the carrying this resolution as having rescinded Mr. WALPOLE's, which had been practically carried out. It is quite clear that the majority of the Commons do not intend to give up the National system of education in Ireland—at present; but, it is equally clear that Ministers would not head the forlorn hope if that system required determined defence. They will follow the majority.

No wonder, then, that they have no command over the House of Commons, or that the House again gave Mr. SPOONER a victory on the second reading of his bill for abolishing the annual advance of money to Maynooth College. PEEL endeavoured to settle that question, by substituting a payment out of the Consolidated Fund permanently settled by Act of Parliament, in lieu of the grant annually voted amongst the miscellaneous estimates. But the settlement is *not* permanent; and Ministers feel so little confidence on the subject, that they cannot arrest the progress of Mr. SPOONER's bill: they put their trust in its falling through during the session; and SPOONER helped them—for he withdrew it, probably under the mistaken notion that the adjournment by the clock on Wednesday, without the bills being actually read a second time, was fatal.

In like manner nobody expects the bill which Sir RICHARD BETHELL has in hand, to abolish the present antiquated testamentary jurisdiction, establishing a court and a central wills deposit in London, with branch offices throughout the country, where people could register, obtain information, &c. The bill would be an immense improvement, giving a modern tribunal, administered on principles of common law, and placing the whole business on such a footing that it may be conducted by an ordinary attorney in any country town. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL has the bill in charge, but of course he cannot command a success, although a great majority of the House of Commons and of the public agree with him, and would thankfully support any Minister that could make them stand by him.

There is of course quite as little chance for the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill—an exceedingly poor measure, slightly improving the present absurd law, but very slightly.

Ministers seem scarcely to know their own minds in such a question as appointing a Bishop—one of the lightest of all duties of a Ministry in power. It was first announced that the vacant bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol had been given to the Reverend RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, an eminent philologist and moralist, rather of the High Church order. It is explained that that was a hasty interpretation of something which passed, and that there never was any intention of appointing Mr. TRENCH. How then are we to explain the assurance, somewhat formally put forth, that he accepted the bishopric subject to the division of the two dioceses? Whatever may be the reason, the clergyman actually appointed is the Reverend CHARLES BARING—a gentleman of the Low Church. The Premier, like a good old English gentleman and a practical philosopher, as he is, belongs to "the Broad Church," but Sir GEORGE GREY is decidedly Low.

The meeting of the Administrative Reformers at the London Tavern, on Saturday, was a successful commencement of their appearance before the public. From Mr. ROENUCK's speech, we infer that they intend not only to grapple with reform of departments, but with the evils which have resulted from the bad organization of departments. They intend to act as an agency for the public, in order to control the official government, in such matters, for example, as a wanton disturbance of our friendly relations with America.

The Harrow boys, old and young, have been subscribing for a monument to those Harrovians

who have fallen in the war of the East; and the first stone of the monument had to be laid. Sir WILLIAM OF KARS was the representative of modern chivalry whom the Harrow boys selected as ~~one~~ for the day; why, we do not know, except that he had been commander over one Harrow boy in the heart of Turkish Asia—Colonel LAW; and Colonel LAW was present on the occasion as evidence of the fact. Sir WILLIAM gave proof of one faculty which he possessed—the faculty of being unable to make a set speech. He uttered a few phrases, fresh from his heart and straight to the marrow of the subject, such as would in many minds lay the first idea, as well as the first stone, in connexion with that monument.

Lord ASHBURTON, too, has been saying some sensible things at the annual meeting of the Society of Arts, most especially on the deficiency of the means afforded by our school machinery for carrying out any education at all. That point is engaging the attention of all who have the different branches of the subject under reflection. Miss BURDETT COURTS, for example, has been distributing prizes to the pupils at WHITELAND'S Training Institution, for the special purpose of making them turn their attention to the teaching of "common things"—the most *uncommon* things which are taught at the present day. And the Reverend SYDNEY TURNER has been expounding to the Law Amendment Society, how difficult he finds it to procure men who can teach young boys; the reason being, he says, that teachers are sought more for their intellectual attainments or parts than for their capacity in working or their aptitude to sympathize with their pupils, and be their guides in life as well as their teachers in school.

THE SITE FOR THE NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—Mr. Edgar A. Bowring, writing on behalf of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and addressing the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, says "her Majesty's Commissioners are prepared, in conformity with their Lordships' proposal, to give up so much of the Kensington-gore estate as may be required for the site or the new National Gallery, with suitable approaches and a sufficient surrounding space, to the intent that it may be vested in the Commissioners of Public Works in trust for the proposed object, such portion of the estate to be taken from the main block lying within the great boundary roads."

THE NATIONAL ORPHAN SCHOOL.—After the Duke of Cambridge has laid the first stone of the new buildings of the National Orphan Schools at Ham Common, on Wednesday next, there will be a *déjeuner* in the grounds of the institution. The "Home" already shelters upwards of seventy girls. It is anticipated that the assemblage on this occasion will be very influential.

AN AMERICAN COMPLIMENT.—It has been proposed by Mr. Mason, in the American Senate, to purchase the remains of the British barque Resolute, which was abandoned by her crew, and found derelict in the Arctic Ocean by an American whaler, to refit the vessel, and send it back as a present to the English Government, which has relinquished all claim in favour of the salvors. This was agreed to, and it is to be hoped that the present will be considered as equivalent to "the pipe of peace."

PERSIA AND HERAT.—The Persian letters speak of nothing but Herat. A large Persian force entered the Herat territory some time ago, in understanding with Mirza Yousuf Khan. Letters lately received from Teheran bring the news that a messenger had arrived from the army with the intelligence that Herat was in the hands of the Persians by capitulation. This news, which was considered as official at Teheran, is now again contradicted; but it is rendered probable by letters from the best sources.—*Times Turkish Correspondent.*

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—Mr. Michi and Mr. Keats were on Tuesday elected Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, respectively, for the ensuing year. Sir John Key was re-elected Chamberlain of the City, and the other officers appointed by the livery were also re-elected.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.—This venerable edifice, which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners during the last three years have been endeavouring to restore to its ancient splendour, was reopened for public worship last Sunday morning.

INDIA.—The last mails from the East state that public works in India are stopped. The Santals are again unquiet. An insurrection is on foot near Vizagapatam. The King of Oude has arrived at Calcutta. A band of rebels was approaching Foochow, in China, eighty miles distant from Shanghai.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.—A gamekeeper at Tindon-end, in Essex, has been shot in the legs by a spring-gun which he had himself laid and charged with deadly explosives, for the purpose of protecting a nest of pheasants' eggs. The man's legs were amputated, but mortification ensued, and he died.

THE FRENCH INUNDATIONS.—The Court of Common Council has agreed to a vote of 500/- for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, June 23rd.

OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord LYNDHURST, in moving the second reading of this bill, argued that the taking of the oath, in the present day, is a mere act of folly and impertinence, since the descendants of the Pretender, against whom it was levelled, are now all dead. The oath was originally framed to meet the case of the Roman Catholics; but, since the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, no Papist is bound to take it, and therefore the words "on the true faith of a Christian" are practically abolished, as far as they are concerned. With respect to the Jews, he thought that no native-born subject ought to be disfranchised unless by an express legislative provision. The opinion of Lord Somers, of Lord Chancellor Talbot, and of other eminent lawyers of former days, showed that in their time the Jews were in the same condition as other natives. As regards the common observation, that the country would be "un-Christianized," he would ask if it could be said that Parliament during the reign of William III., or the pious King Edward, was less Christian than it is now? The general demeanour of the Jews is quiet and inoffensive; they are not proselytizers; and they have never shown any desire to interfere with the national religion. He therefore thought their Lordships were not justified in repeatedly throwing out bills which had reference merely to the composition of the other House.

Earl STANHOPE still thought, as he always had thought, that, although Jews should be allowed to fill civil offices, and to administer the law, they should not be permitted to take part in framing the laws. True, the oath did not always exclude unbelievers in Christianity; but it prevented them from openly showing their opinions. They are obliged to adopt a decorous and reverent tone in speaking of the Christian faith, and are precluded from making any of those unseemly attacks upon it against which such an oath appears to be the only barrier. What would have happened if such a man as Tom Paine had become a member of the English legislature without swearing "on the true faith of a Christian"? That was certainly no extravagant supposition, inasmuch as he was an Englishman; and could it be believed that in the absence of an oath he would have been restrained from indulging in constant invectives against the doctrines of Christianity and even the character of Christ? There are already disqualifications on various grounds; why then should there not be a religious disqualification? Believing that Jews ought to be excluded from the Legislature, he moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—The measure was further opposed by Lord DUNCAKON, and was supported by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, Lord RAVENSWORTH (who thought there might be inconvenience from admitting Jews to Parliament, but who conceived himself bound to aid in repealing an oath which is obsolete, and therefore impious), Earl ST. GRAMANS, and Lord LANSDOWNE.—The House, on a division, rejected the second reading of the bill by a majority of 32; the contents being 46 present, and 32 proxies—total, 78; and the non-contents, 66 present, and 44 proxies—total, 110.

IRISH NATIONAL EDUCATION.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. FORTESCUE moved "That the House has observed with satisfaction the progress made in the instruction of the poorer classes of her Majesty's Irish subjects under the direction of the Commissioners of National Education, and is of opinion that in the administration of that system there should be maintained a strict and undeviating adherence to its fundamental principles, by excluding all compulsory religious teaching, being convinced that no plan for the education of the Irish poor can be carried into effectual operation unless it be explicitly avowed and clearly understood that no attempt shall be made to influence or disturb the peculiar religious tenets of any sect or denomination of Christians." This motion was supported by Mr. Fortescue in a long speech, in which he argued that to carry out the principle embodied in Mr. Walpole's recent motion (the rescinding of which was the object of the present resolution) would be to inflict great injuries on the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and to endanger a system of education which had had the very best effect.—Mr. KIRK cordially seconded the motion, and observed that, if mixed education had not succeeded in Ireland, it was owing to the opposition of the Church Education Society. The carrying out of the address (founded on Mr. Walpole's motion) would work injuriously to Protestants in those parts of Ireland where their children are the minority in the schools.—Mr. WALPOLE contended that it was very unusual, when an address has been voted to the Crown, for the House to recur to the subject before receiving an answer. It seemed to him that to do this was very disrespectful to the Crown. He denied that his object was to subvert the National system of education in Ireland. On the contrary, it was his object to supplement that system. Equally incorrect was it to say that he desired to substitute for a rule of the National Board another rule of the Church Education Society, which would facilitate proselytism. Nothing could

be farther from his intention than to interfere with parental authority or the rights of conscience, or to compel any particular religious teaching; indeed, if his proposition could only thus be carried into effect, he should be the first man to say the address ought not to stand. He did not object to Mr. Fortescue's resolution; he would even adopt it, since it was put forward, not as rescinding the address (to which he would not consent), but as a revision of it, which would remove any doubt as to its intention. The House and the Ministry were not taken by surprise on the evening of the preceding Tuesday; and he could not therefore agree that his proceedings had been otherwise than straightforward.

Mr. LANOCHEENE readily acquitted Mr. Walpole of having acted unfairly, and attributed the untoward result to superior attractions elsewhere. Still, he believed that the effect of the address would have been to subvert the National system of education in Ireland; but he was so pleased with Mr. Walpole's determination to adopt the motion, that he would not criticize his own reasons for coming to that decision. Religious discord in Ireland is passing away; but it would be revived by the address. If there was no precedent for rescinding that address, one should be made. He called upon Mr. Walpole and his colleagues to define distinctly the nature of their creed as regards Irish education.—Mr. CARNS approved of the address; but thought that, as Government regarded it unfavourably, it was the duty of Ministers to propose at once to rescind it. Their conduct, as it was, was "uncertain," and the resolution proposed by Mr. Fortescue was susceptible of various constructions. For himself, he was no enemy to the National system of education in Ireland; he thought it had been productive of greater good to Ireland than any other system; but it might be improved. It was notorious that the system had failed; that the children of Protestants and Roman Catholics are not educated within the same walls. The paramount objects of the National Board would be accomplished by the modifications proposed in the address. The present system had been described as unchanged and unchangeable; but in some of the convent schools the rules are disregarded. The scholars in those schools are bound to attend morning and evening prayer, and, in some of them, the children, in the intervals of lace-making, learn the catechism of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL adverted to the inconvenience which results from the rule of the House that addresses to the Crown are to be carried by single divisions. So far from disapproving of the course now taken, he only wished that the resolution proposed by Mr. Fortescue had been more directly a reversal of the vote of the previous Tuesday evening. Mr. Walpole, by "a kind of ingenious Chancery pleading," made the present resolution consistent with that vote. He could not help thinking that a desire for supremacy was at the bottom of the address; but, as long as the present Government remained in power, the existing system of Irish education must be continued. "It appears to me," said Lord John, "that the rule being equality, Mr. Walpole proposes to introduce inequality; that, the rule being religious liberty, he proposes to introduce religious exclusion; that, the present state of things being harmony, his address menaces us with discord." (Cheers.)

Mr. Walpole and his coadjutors called themselves friends of the Irish National system of education: they were certainly very cordial friends, for they proceeded to point out one fault after another. Their plan, he repeated, would destroy the equality that now prevails. "But it may be said that that equality might be restored by allowing Roman Catholics, in the schools in which they have a prevailing influence, to teach their church catechism to all the children attending their schools. Would the House consent to a grant for such a purpose? What would be the feeling of the House—what would be the feeling of the country—if they were told that 150,000, or 200,000, were given to schools in which the Roman Catholic religion was taught, and that Protestant children were obliged to remain to hear it?" (Hear, hear.)

Why, the cry would be that they were endeavouring to make proselytes; and it would be said besides, if the Protestant children were all away, that it was an enormous sum granted for the propagation of error. If our consciences would not allow us to grant 30,000, a year for the education of priests at Maynooth, how was it possible that we could grant 200,000, a year to educate children in Roman Catholic tenets? (Cheers.) Mr. Walpole, however, said, "We will remedy all that; we will adopt something like the system that is established in England, and if there are Roman Catholic children, they may go to Roman Catholic schools in the neighbourhood." Why, that is at once a subversion of the old system; it is at once putting an end to that mixed system of education—not mixed with regard to religion, but mixed with regard to persons—which at present exists. You go there, and, instead of giving these children an impartial rule, you give them a topographical consolation." (Cheers and laughter.) The proposal to read the Bible at the ordinary school hours, when all the children would be obliged to attend, was a palpable violation of religious liberty and freedom of conscience. The Presbyterians of Ireland were in favour of the present arrangement; and he could not agree that the Presbyterians were not as good Protestants as any that are to be found in the country. No doubt, as Mr.

Cairns observed, modifications had been introduced into the system; but none affecting its vital principles. A great advance had been made towards extinguishing those habits of social warfare and violence which have been so long the misfortune of Ireland; and now, "when, by half a century of labour, you have attained so far, there comes a gentleman to this House, who says, 'I will break in upon all this (cheers); I will put an end to this unanimity; I will make Catholics jealous of Protestants, and Protestants jealous of Catholics. I will induce Protestants again to join and defeat that fair work which has been effected.' (Cheers.) I have no doubt of the sincerity of the right hon. gentleman. I have no doubt that he thinks he is satisfying the conscientious scruples of Church of England and other Protestants, and that he is only adding a supplement to the scheme of National education. I entreat him to dismiss that thought from his mind; but I trust that, if the existing plan is to be altered, he and his supporters may be the parties to carry that alteration into effect, and let them reap the bitter fruits that will ensue." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. NAPIER spoke in favour of the address.—Mr. HORSEMAN observed that, if the views of Mr. Walpole were carried out, there would be three thousand Maynooths to deal with annually, instead of one, since it would be necessary to give grants to Roman Catholic schools and colleges, as well as to the Protestant. He rejoiced to see that Mr. Spooner was startled by this. (Cheers.) It was evident that the hon. member was but little aware of the logical results of the system which he cheered so lustily a few nights since.

Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN having spoken against the address, Mr. GROGAN moved to add at the end of the resolution the following words:—"But that, consistently with these principles, the House is of opinion that no school should be disentitled to receive aid from the funds of the board because the rules of such school require that a portion of the Scriptures should be read each day by each child, as part of the general instruction of the school."—Mr. G. A. HAMILTON supported this amendment.

An attempt was here made by Lord BERNERS to adjourn the debate; but it was defeated by 331 to 50.

Mr. VANCE then moved that the House do adjourn.—This motion was supported by Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. GROGAN, and Mr. GEORGE, who complained that the Government had not declared their intentions if the resolution should be agreed to.—Lord PALMERSTON explained that the Government would regard the resolution as affirming that no change should be made in the existing system.—Mr. DISRAELI said he considered that the resolution, for which he should vote, bound him to maintain the fundamental principles of the national plan of education, but that it did not fetter his discretion as to any modification of the details.—Mr. ISAAC BUTT spoke in favour of adjournment. Many members had left; and a decision, if then taken, would not represent the feeling of the House.

The House again divided, and rejected the motion for adjournment by 328 votes to 39.—A third division was immediately afterwards taken on Mr. GROGAN's amendment, when there appeared,

For the amendment.....	95
Against it.....	282—187

The original resolution was then put, and carried without opposition.

The other orders of the day were next disposed of, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

Tuesday, June 28th.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BILL, and the FACTORIES BILL, passed through committee.

The POLICE (COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS) BILL was reported, with the amendments, and ordered to stand for a third reading; and the SLEEPING STATUTE BILL was read a second time on the motion of EARL FORTESCUE.

OATH OF ALIENATION AMENDMENT BILL.

The second reading of this bill was moved by the Earl of DERBY, who explained that its object was to remove that part of the oath of allegiance which abjures the Pretender, and which is now perfectly obsolete, as the Pretender's legitimate descendants are extinct. The words "on the true faith of a Christian" are to be retained.—Lord CAMPBELL observed that the oath as it now stands is a disgrace to the statute-book. The judges have to take it; and recently in administering it to Mr. Justice Willes, he had to remonstrate with the new judge for becoming dumb when he came to that part relating to the Pretender. His learned brother said he had abjured the Pretender and his family in his heart, and therefore objected to repeat the words; but he was obliged to do so, as the ceremony would otherwise have been incomplete.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE thought that the bill would place that House in a very painful antagonism with the other House, and, unless it were materially altered in committee, he should, at some future stage, move its rejection.—After some further brief discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS met at noon, when the third reading of the NAWAB OF SURAT TREATY BILL was moved by Sir FITZROY KELLY.—The motion was opposed by Sir J. W. HOOGH, and, after considerable discussion, carried to a division, on which there appeared—

Ayes, 213; Noes, 28.—The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The SARDINIAN LOAN BILL was also read a third time, and passed.

The House reassembled at six o'clock, but was almost immediately counted out.

Wednesday, June 29th.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. SPOONER moved the second reading of the Maynooth College Bill, the object of which is to repeal the act 8th and 9th Victoria, incorporating the trustees, and to enact that, with certain exceptions, the grant to the college from the consolidated fund should cease.—The bill was supported by Sir WILLIAM VERNER and Mr. JAMES MACDONALD.—Mr. HENRY HERBERT, without making any observations, moved to defer the second reading for six months.

Mr. MAGUIRE opposed the measure, and denounced the bigotry of Mr. Spooner and his adherents. The pious and resigned deaths of Irish soldiers in the hospitals at Scutari showed the value of the Roman Catholic religion. Were such men to be stigmatized as idolaters, and their religion to be slandered in the foul manner they had heard? No time could be worse than the present for making the proposed change. Where would they have been in the late war but for Catholic France, and Catholic Sardinia, and "the wild chivalry of Connemara, and Tipperary, and Kilkenny?" With respect to images, the ideas of Luther were equivalent to those of Roman Catholics. It was the English, the Welsh, and the Scotch, who went to the Mormon settlements; never the Irish. It was impossible to change the religion of Ireland; all that could be done was to keep a white handkerchief round the throat of some puritanical humbug, who laughed at the dyspeptic old maids who subscribed their money for his support. (Laughter.) They might overturn Maynooth, but the people would still retain in their hearts the undying spirit of the Catholic religion.

Mr. DRUMMOND, in a more than usually wild and eccentric speech, opposed the bill. After observing that, instead of the church being an enormous gainer by temporal support, it is an incalculable loser, and that it is only the state that gains, he thanked Mr. Spooner for bringing the motion forward, as he thought it was a question that should be considered "at least once a year;" but he could not agree with the hon. gentleman in his strictures on the Church of Rome, because it seemed to him that, of all the sects we tolerate in this country, the Romish sect is the only one which contains the whole truth, and because it was his firm conviction that Protestants bring forward the abuses of Roman Catholicism only to parry an attack made on a vital part of every church. Mr. Spooner and the whole party to which he belonged were "doing their best to decry the order of the priesthood." Mr. Drummond then proceeded to do his best to decry the order of the priesthood; for though asserting that, if Mr. Spooner looked for religion except from a priesthood and sacraments, he would "look in vain for God upon earth," he proceeded to expound that "the priesthood in all ages have been at the foundation of tyranny," that "the dominion of the priesthood is an usurpation of the common rights of mankind," and that "wherever they have dominated they have degraded mankind." At the present moment, the Roman Catholic priests, said Mr. Drummond, are carrying on the most outrageous instances of cruelty and persecution throughout Europe, and notably at Naples. Being met with cries of "No, no!" Mr. Drummond advised the objectors to "go there"—a recommendation which was received with great laughter. The Jesuits, he continued, are the common miseries of mankind: they are in one organized mass of rebellion against the Word of God. But he held that Ministers would not be fit for their places if they were determined to legislate for Great Britain and Ireland upon sectarian principles. They must remember that they are ruling a mixed people. Honest men are as much bound to respect the prejudices of one sect as of another; and we ought to keep our promise to the Irish people even to our own injury. But Mr. Spooner and his party were trying to make "the poor wretched children" of the Irish schools their cat's paw to carry on the war with the Roman Catholic priests. Teaching the children to read the Bible, without any comments or explanations, was not teaching religion; indeed, if there was a book that ought to be kept out of the schools, it was the Bible. (Hear, hear.) Tom Thumb, or Jack the Giant-Killer, would do just as well. (Great laughter.) The proper way to fight the Roman Catholic priests, would be to double the grant to Maynooth, and make it a real and effectual school. Alluding to Mr. Maguire's observations about Luther, Mr. Drummond retorted:—"It is useless to taunt Protestants with Luther having done or said this or the other; nobody is bound to believe in Luther. But Catholics are bound to receive the doctrines of Liguori, because the Church has said that he never wrote a word that is not entitled to the greatest respect."

Mr. NEWDEGATE, in supporting the bill, accused Mr. Drummond of inconsistency, and said that he (Mr. Newdegate) would not put a shilling into the hands of a priesthood appointed by Rome, although he was ready to vote money to the Roman Catholic laity for the purposes of education.—Mr. BLAND, SIR JOHN PAKINGTON,

and Mr. HORSMAN, opposed the bill, on the grounds that, if Maynooth were destroyed, the Protestant Church in Ireland must be destroyed also; that to rescind the grant would be unfair towards Roman Catholics; that the whole state of our religious endowments in Ireland is an anomaly; and that it is extremely injudicious to excite angry feelings between Catholics and Protestants.—Mr. BOWYER also resisted the measure, and denied the assertion of Mr. Drummond that Liguori is implicitly believed by every Roman Catholic.—Captain BELLEV, referring to a former debate, asked Sir William Verner whether he still adhered to the statement he made, that Bibles had been burned in the diocese of Dr. M'Hale, when it was notorious that Dr. M'Hale got Bibles printed in Dublin.—Sir WILLIAM VERNER said that he had not made any such statement.

Mr. SPOONER replied, and the House divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 168; against, 174. The question “that the bill be read a second time,” was then put from the chair, but opposed by Mr. BOWYER, who moved the adjournment of the debate.—Mr. SPOONER remonstrated against this procrastination.—Mr. HENRY HERBERT, however, insisted upon the propriety of further discussion, and protracted his remarks on this point until a quarter to six o’clock, when the SPEAKER declared the debate adjourned.

The orders of the day having been disposed of, the House rose at ten minutes to six o’clock.

Thursday, June 26th.

GRAND JURY BILL.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord CAMPBELL, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained that its object was to permit witnesses before the grand jury being sworn in the grand jury-room by the foreman, instead of by the crier in court as at present.—Lord PORTMAN withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice.—The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed his approval of the bill, which he considered would be of unmixed advantage.—After a conversational discussion, in which a general approval of the bill was intimated, it was read a second time.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Lord LYNDHURST, in bringing up the report of this bill, stated that the great object the committee had in view was to obtain a separate tribunal for the decision of matrimonial causes, and they came to the conclusion that it ought to consist of the Lord Chancellor, the three Chief Justices of the courts of common law, and the Dean of the Arches. With such a tribunal, from which, in cases *a vinculo matrimonii*, there would be an appeal to the House of Lords, in matters of law, but not of fact, he thought, their Lordships and the public ought to be satisfied. The Dean of the Arches would have the power to sit alone and decide cases *a mensa et thoro*, but an appeal would lie from him to the larger court. As to the alterations in the existing law the committee had unanimously decided that where a wife was separated from her husband *a mensa et thoro*, in consequence of his misconduct, whatever property was acquired by her subsequent to the separation should be held for her own separate use. They also proposed to give her the right of suing in her own name for any wrong done to her while living apart from her husband, which was denied to her at present, unless with the husband’s consent. He (Lord Lyndhurst) had proposed to the committee to abolish the practice of bringing actions to recover damages in cases of adultery—a practice which he conceived is of the most scandalous nature, and which excites the wonder and disgust of continental nations, where no such thing is known, and which, moreover, is extremely unfair to the woman, as she cannot be a party to the action, or in any way defend herself; but the committee decided against him. They recommended, however, that the wife should have a right of divorce in cases of adultery with cruelty, incestuous adultery, and bigamy. He still, however, adhered to the opinion that it is alike consistent with law, Scripture, and reason that, with respect to adultery, the wife should be put upon the same footing as the husband in all respects; and he meant to submit a motion at a subsequent stage of the bill with the view to elicit their Lordships’ opinion on the subject.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported the bill, and observed that he had long regarded the position of women in this country as equivalent to that which might be expected to prevail in the least civilised and most barbarous nations of the earth. Nothing could exceed the hardship of the existing law which enables a worthless and profligate husband to step in from time to time, and deprive his wife, from whom he is separated, of her means of subsistence. He would mention a case in point. The wife of a shoemaker was deserted by her husband, who, at the end of seven years, returned, seized all the profits of the woman’s industry, waited upon her customers, and collecting the bills which were due to her, appropriated the proceeds to his own benefit. “In answer to cases such as these,” continued his Lordship, “we are told by some learned writers, ‘Oh, that is the common law of the country, but there are remedies to be found in a court of equity.’ A court of equity! Why, my Lords, to send the wife of a humble shoemaker or of a petty shopkeeper to seek her remedy in a court of equity against an injustice of this description,

appears to me to be neither more nor less than a mockery—a mockery to which I hope in future no one will ever have occasion to have recourse. (*Hear, hear.*) I hope that this important subject will not be allowed to drop without some remedy being applied, and I earnestly trust, above all, that means will be found to put an end to actions for criminal conversation. (*Hear, hear.*) I have already said that the disgusting details which are dragged to light in the course of such actions act injuriously upon public morals. Your Lordships know how many of these cases have been tried in our own time, and the deplorable consequences to which they have sometimes led. It is related of Charles II., who was induced to attend one of the earliest of them every day while it lasted, that he said he found it quite as entertaining as a play. I humbly think that an action for criminal conversation is not an edifying subject of amusement either for sovereign or for people.”

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, the majority of the committee were of opinion that it would not be safe to abolish the action for criminal conversation, as in that case a rich man might inflict a grievous injury on a poor man. By the present bill, a divorce might be obtained without previously such an action; and he thought it would now be but seldom resorted to. For himself, he had no objection to the relief in cases of adultery being reciprocal; but the public draws a distinction between the degree of guilt on the part of the husband and that on the part of the wife, and would not be likely to approve of giving an equal right of redress.—Lord CAMPBELL eulogized the bill, but hoped that facilities would not be multiplied for obtaining divorce. Adultery on the part of the husband might be condoned; that on the part of the wife never, as it dissolves the marriage tie.—Lord ST. GERMAN supported the bill, but suggested an amendment, that no action be brought for criminal conversation unless the court to be constituted by the bill pronounce a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*.

The Bishop of OXFORD thought that those provisions in the bill which had reference to cases of cruelty perpetrated on married women would be productive of great good; but, though there were objections to the action for criminal conversation, he could not consent to facilitate the dissolution of marriage *a vinculo*, even for adultery. It had long been a disputed point among divines whether such was allowable by the law of God. St. Augustine, after weighing the evidence with great nicety, declined to decide; but he (the Bishop of Oxford) had no doubt of its lawfulness. Still, he thought, if the facilities were increased, “it would be impossible to prevent the spread of that master evil in such cases, collusion, which would by degrees sap the morality of married life among the lower classes. On the other hand, if the law were not brought within the reach of the lowest class of society, the greatest dissatisfaction would prevail. Moreover, it would necessarily follow that man and woman must be placed on the same footing. Among the lower classes, who give no indication of any wish for relaxation of the law, it is perfectly well known that a legal divorce is an impossibility, and to that circumstance might be traced that sacredness of the marriage tie among the lower orders of the English people which is so remarkable. Many unhappy terminations of marriages in high life might have been avoided if it were an impossible in that class to obtain dissolution of the tie as it is at present among the poorer people of this land.”

The Duke of ARGYLL pointed out the inconsistency of the Bishop of Oxford in admitting that divorce for adultery is permitted by the law of God, yet desiring to render that permission nugatory.—Lord REDESDALE was disinclined to give greater facilities for divorce, and he felt bound to oppose the bill.—Lord CAMPBELL could state as a matter of fact that the lower classes complain most bitterly of the injustice done them. There had been no petitions, because there had been no public meetings of those whose wives have been unfaithful to them.—The Bishop of ST. DAVID’S opposed the measure, and Lord DUNNANON asked for more time for consideration; but the House went into committee, when the various clauses were agreed to, and, on the motion of the Bishop of OXFORD, which was carried, on a division, by nine to seven, it was ordered to be reported on Thursday next.

The TRANSFER OF WORKS (IRELAND) BILL was read a third time, and passed.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIIS.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, at the morning sitting, Mr. WILSON, in answer to Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, mentioned that a contract for five years has been accepted for the conveyance of mails between England and Australia, *via* Suez and the Red Sea, in vessels of at least 2,200 tons, with the exception of two vessels of 1,800. The first vessels will start from Southampton *via* the Cape in October, returning from Melbourne to Suez on the 1st of January. The service will then be monthly. A limit of fifty days is fixed for the passage between London to Australia, with a penalty of 50*l.* a day for any delay which may occur.

The PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND) BILL having been considered in committee, the House adjourned till six o’clock.

IRISH EDUCATION.

At the evening sitting, Lord DRUMLANRIG, the Comptroller of the Royal Household, appeared at the bar

with the Queen’s answer to the address on the subject of Irish education. It was a re-echo of the resolution passed on Monday.

THE LONDON CORPORATION BILL.

Sir GEORGE GREY, replying to Mr. HANKEY, in reference to the course to be taken with the London Corporation Bill, stated, that, looking at the advanced period of the session, and the numerous suggestions which he had received for the amendment of the measure, he thought the better course would be to withdraw the bill, and reintroduce it in an improved form early next session.

FUNERALS BY DISSENTING MINISTERS IN IRELAND.

Mr. POLLARD URQUHART asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, whether the Government was aware that certain of the clergy of the Established Church in the diocese of Dublin have prohibited Presbyterian and Dissenting clergymen from holding any funeral service at the interment of their people in the consecrated burial ground, thereby compelling them, in some instances, to hold the funeral service on the highway, or wherever they best could.—Mr. HORSMAN said he was only aware of one case of the kind. The Archbishop had been desired to ask for an explanation, which had been given, and forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant. There was no power to go any farther.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained the principal changes he proposed to make. Our main object being to abolish the necessity of all resort to the ecclesiastical courts, a tribunal will be substituted, exercising all the powers of law and equity, and applying them in the simplest manner, in accordance with common law rules. This tribunal is to determine all questions relative to testacy and intestacy, and the rights of parties under wills. It will administer estates during the continuance of litigation. It will also have the power of constituting a real representative in the case of real property, and of furnishing certificates of testacy and intestacy. From the decisions of this court, an appeal will lie to the Lords Justices. With the view of facilitating the proving of wills and correcting of informalities, it was proposed to establish a Testamentary-office in London, consisting of able and experienced officers. This Testamentary-office is to have the power of directing wills, which have received probate, to be printed, and copies to be supplied in an authentic shape. District offices, with defined powers, will be established in each of the county court circuits. Other arrangements relate to the establishment of a place of deposit for wills in London, and for a register; also for rural registries, where printed copies of wills will be deposited. Compensation, upon a scale of great liberality, will be given to officers, and proctors, and all others entitled thereto—the money to be derived from the fee fund of the new court. The annual amount of compensation will be about 146,000*l.*, liable to deductions from death. From the fee fund, 181,000*l.* is expected to be realized; so that a margin of 21,000*l.* will exist to cover contingencies.

Sir FIREROY KELLY supported the bill, which he warmly eulogized.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM reserved his opinion on several points to a future stage.—Mr. COLIER also gave only a conditional support to the measure, which he thought was not improved by the right of appeal to the Lords Justices.—Mr. MALINS opposed the bill, conceiving that reform of the ecclesiastical courts, and not abolition, should be the principle on which the House ought to act.—Mr. JOHN PHILLIMORE supported the second reading of the bill, although he was very far from thinking it in all respects perfect.—Sir ERASME PERRY, Mr. ROBERT PHILLIMORE, and Mr. BOWYER, suggested some objections to the details of the bill, without opposing it in the main.—Mr. WATSON having briefly expressed his approval of the measure, the bill was read a second time, and it was proposed to go into committee, for discussion, on the ensuing Thursday.

The REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (SCOTLAND) BILL and the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL were respectively read a third time, and passed.

The DRAINAGE (IRELAND) BILL passed through committee.

MAYNOOTH.

On the order for resuming the debate upon the second reading of the Maynooth College Bill, Mr. SPOONER moved that the order be discharged, observing that he was satisfied with the position of the question, having had five divisions in his favour. But it was his firm intention to renew the motion next session.

Mr. HENRY HERBERT was perfectly satisfied with the course taken by Mr. Spooner. As long as he (Mr. Herbert) had a seat in that House, he would take every opportunity which its forms afforded of opposing such a bill as this, until he was called to order by the Speaker.—Mr. PATRICK O’BRIEN had heard that the step taken to-night by Mr. Spooner was attributable to his being converted by the speech of the hon. member for Dungarvon.—Mr. NEWDEGATE complained of the hon. member for having yesterday, in order to defeat the intention of the House, talked an amount of unconnected nonsense. The tactics resorted to by the opponents of the measure would only excite the indignation of the country.

The order for the second reading was then discharged.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

A MEETING of the Administrative Reform Association under its new organization was held last Saturday at the London Tavern; Mr. Roebuck, M.P., in the chair. The room was well filled, and several members of Parliament, together with other persons of note, were observed on the platform.

Mr. Roebuck, who was greeted with loud cheers, addressed the meeting at considerable length. After referring to the apathy which has recently pervaded the public mind, he remarked that for the last few years we have been in a state of great danger, but that the country had not been sufficiently alive to its position, and that, having gone on supinely from step to step, it is now "on the very brink of a precipice down which it may be hurled to-morrow." The government of the country, being entrusted to a few hands, pursues, not the interests of the people, but mere party interests; and the people themselves are thought chiefly to blame for this. "Men, if you place them in an irresponsible position, will act as irresponsible men always do—for their own interests, and not for the public good." Every now and then, the people have cried and called out aloud at extraordinary instances of corruption; but they have not acted. For examples, Mr. Roebuck referred to the late war with Russia, which was brought about by ministerial imbecility, and managed by corruption; and to the diplomatic quarrel with America, now threatening war with our kindred on the other side of the Atlantic. The people of England and of the United States, like the gods of Epicurus, are too apt to leave the affairs of the world to manage themselves; and they suffer for so doing. In referring to the Crimean campaign, Mr. Roebuck observed:—

"Let me tell you that we owe a great debt of gratitude to the press. (*Loud cheers.*) Upon that occasion, was tried for the first time a great experiment: publicity was introduced into the management of an army, and we were told that destruction would be the inevitable consequence. (*A laugh.*) What was the consequence? Why, that destruction was the effect of the inefficiency of our rulers, and that that inefficiency was discovered by means of the press, whose representatives were sent there." (*Cheers.*)

Approaching the more immediate object of his address, Mr. Roebuck proceeded to consider the best practical means of remedying the evils from which we suffer:—

"It is idle to talk of Administrative Reform unless you are ready to have Parliamentary reform. (*Loud cheers.*) The evil is there. (*Renewed cheers.*) Just for a moment consider the state of things in this country. You have a House of Commons which is in effect the sovereign power. You may call the State a monarchy if you will; we may talk of her most gracious Majesty—and nobody speaks of her with greater reverence than myself—but the real power of this country is in the House of Commons, which is said to represent the people. In that House you have by your apathy allowed the whole government of the country to be in the hands of some half a dozen families of the land. (*Cheers.*) I see them night by night, one-half ranged on one side of a green table, and the other half upon the other side. I find among them party fights and individual hates; but I do not see the interests of England predominant. I am not now speaking of the gentlemen who have now possession of the Government of this country as demons in human shape; they are men, and they will act as men always do in their position. Then, I ask, who is to blame for this? I unhesitatingly reply—you; for upon this occasion you are to me the representatives of the people of England. I have very inefficiently brought to your recollection the mischiefs which have followed a system of irresponsible government in the war with Russia. But there is one event which hangs over our heads, brought about, I am bold to say, by ministerial incapacity, which is ten times more threatening than anything which you have yet gone through. I refer to the disturbed state of our correspondence with America. How was that brought about? Why, if you had had in the Government of this country any men who knew anything of the laws of the United States, as they ought to do, they would have known that to attempt to enlist men there was, in fact, to contravene the American laws. And let me tell you that they learned this, and learned it, too, very early. There has been a blue-book recently issued, and in the earliest portions of the book there is the opinion of a person whom the Government themselves say is an instructed and intelligent lawyer of America, who told them that to proceed in the course they were pursuing would lead necessarily to a collision with America. [Meer Jaffer Ali, the Nawab of Surat, here entered the meeting, and took a seat on the platform amid some cheering.] We have been interrupted by a remarkable incident. A gentleman from the other side of the globe has come among us, showing the power of the people of England; and can we be longer apathetic when we have such a singular instance of the consequences of our apathy?"

We are now on the brink of a war with America, which is our chief customer, whose people are blood of our blood and bone of our bone—who are but

Englishmen transplanted to the other side of the Atlantic, connected in every way with us, upon whom we depend, and who are dependent upon us. We are upon the very brink of outraging humanity in going to war with our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic. The cause of this is a want of knowledge, or a want of something else worse than a want of knowledge, on the part of your rulers. Why do I bring forward these illustrations? It is in order to impress upon the minds of my countrymen that they are chiefly affected by all that concerns the interests of England nationally, and that in the pursuit of wealth, which is the besetting sin of the present day, they forget everything else. (*Cheers.*) The people of this country are like the people of America—they worship the almighty dollar (*a laugh*); and so long as you do that, so long you will be made, like beasts of burden, to bear the yoke; and you deserve to bear it. You are unworthy of the name of freemen if you do not act up to the obligations of freemen. (*Cheers.*) What is it, then, that I deduce from the homily which I have read to you? It is that you should take part in the business of the Government. How can you do so? I think we can show you a mode of doing it. I have said to you that the House of Commons is the governing power of the country. Now, the great aspiration of my heart has been from the first time that I took a part in politics to see the House of Commons thoroughly reformed. (*Loud cheers.*) But upon that question I have seen the people of England hot and cold—at one time ardent reformers and at others shivering at the very mention of the name of reform. (*Shame!*) Well, it may be a shame, but I am not answerable for the shame."

Mr. Roebuck then showed that members of Parliament may be influenced by a fear of losing their position; for, he observed, amidst much laughter and cheering, "they are very keenly alive to their seats, and, if you can affect them through that part, you will affect them very vitally." He added:—

"I have seen in the House of Commons this phenomenon—I have seen the Government of the country maintaining itself in power by a very small majority, and at that time I have always found that there was a set of gentlemen who stood apart and made much of themselves. (*A laugh.*) They had not made up their minds, and did not know how they were going to vote. They wanted to be courted. I have in my mind's eye several of these individuals. I recollect when the ministry of Lord Melbourne had got only a majority of four, a punning gentleman said, 'Coming events cast their shadows before (by four).' What is the consequence of this state of things? I recollect one of these waiters upon Providence was suddenly seized with a very large amount of virtue, and how was that overcome? How was the yielding goodness of the man made to follow his own private interests? Simply by giving him an invitation to the Queen's Ball." (*A laugh.*)

Such men could be influenced for the good of the country by being threatened with the loss of their seats. If a professing Liberal turns out to be a sham Liberal, his constituents, at the next election, should intimate their intention to abstain wholly from voting; and the result would soon be seen.

"As chairman of the Sebastopol Committee (concluded Mr. Roebuck), there was brought before me a scene of imbecility and corruption of which I can give you no idea. I felt, as I walked, the very ground palpitate under me with putrefaction; but things were so artfully managed—and we had no power to make men speak out—that we could not discover it. (*Hear, hear.*) Though we felt it at every step we took, we could not bring it out. But I hope, by your aid, and that of the Administrative Reform Association, to drag this hydra into the light of day, and shame it again into darkness. I trust we shall establish, on the ruins of imbecile and inefficient Government, a Government such as you ought to have—industrious, honest, and sagacious—pursuing, not their own interests, but yours, and holding up, you, the great people of England, as what you are often said to be, 'the envy of surrounding nations'—as a people instructed enough and civilized enough to take into your own hands the management of your own national concerns, and in so doing to conduct those concerns so that the result shall be the greatest happiness of the greatest number of the people." (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Morley then moved:—

"That the exigencies of the present time, and the singular incapacity lately shown by the various departments of the Government, render it the imperative duty of the people to take an active part in the management of the national affairs, in the hope of introducing therein the energy, honesty, and intelligence that ought to distinguish the administration of a great and civilized people."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Morley alluded to the shortcomings of the body of which he had recently been chairman:—

"He was not in the slightest degree disposed to boast of what had been done by the Association during the last twelve months. He looked with much regret at any mistakes that might have been committed, and he was not there to extenuate those errors (*Hear, hear.*); but he

was conscious that the few who had taken a leading part in the management of the Association's affairs had done what they could to excite public attention to the evils and corruptions of the administrative system of this country. He would say to those who caviled at what the Association had done, 'What have you done?' (*Hear, hear.*)

After dilating on the mismanagement of Government, and on the prevalence of nepotism, Mr. Morley proceeded:—

"The mode of action adopted by the Association would be this:—They would keep a ledger account of the doings of every member of the House of Commons, and, going back to the commencement of the present Parliament, they would 'post up'—that term was pretty well understood in that room—every vote, and every incident that would befall the motive of each vote. An abstract of a member's account would be sent to any one who might require it for the purpose of information. (*Laughter.*) They would enter into correspondence with constituents, and furnish them with facts that would enable them to decide whether their representative had done his duty. (*Hear, hear.*) They would endeavour to get a very accurate record of that kind prepared before the end of the present year. They would have very few public meetings. Their object would be best worked out quietly and unobtrusively; it might be secretly. They had the means of getting into correspondence with respectable men in every borough and market-town. In the agricultural districts they might have but little chance; but they would have correspondents in boroughs and market-towns, and they expected to be able to influence the counties also."

Mr. Gassiot, Mr. Travers, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Jacob Bell, Mr. Mech, and Mr. T. Wall (a working man), having addressed the meeting, and the motion having been carried without a dissentient voice, the proceedings terminated.

AMERICA.

THE progress of the civil war in Kansas is the chief feature of this week's news from America. The town of Franklin has been captured by the Abolitionists, after a desperate fight, in which three Pro-slavery men were killed. Other fatal encounters are reported. Governor Shannon has issued a proclamation ordering all the unauthorized military companies to disperse, and warning outside parties to keep away from the territory, as he had sufficient power to enforce the laws and protect the citizens. In the Senate, the member for Illinois has introduced a bill for the pacification of Kansas. It simply proposes to abolish the territorial government of Kansas and the laws passed by its Legislature, and to extend over the distracted territory the government and laws in force in Nebraska. After a sharp discussion concerning the merits of the Nebraska Act, the bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

At a meeting recently held at New York, the chief speaker of the evening concluded his observations by remarking that, if he read the signs of the times rightly, "there were yet to be other Concords, Lexingtons, and Bunker Hills." He exhorted his hearers to be "up and doing," and told them to "put on their whole armour, and go out to the battle," adding:—"The great question now before the people of this country is, not the emancipation of the negro, but the emancipation of the white man. (*Applause.*) We are bound in the bands of slavery to-day; we are gagged; we are prevented from talking out those sentiments which animated the hearts of the men of 1776. The crisis has come. Here are two antagonistic powers about to come into collision—freedom and slavery. The question is, which shall we receive? (*Loud cries of 'Freedom! Freedom!'*) Which do you desire to transmit to your descendants? Which shall be the governing principle of our American institutions? (*'Freedom! Freedom!'*) Freedom, you say; then labour, and fight, if need be for it."

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidential position had been ratified by Democratic mass meetings at Philadelphia and other places. The New Jersey Know-nothing Convention has recommended Commodore Stockton for the Presidency.

The latest advices from Hayti state that the rebels, 6000 strong, were before Aux Cayes. Business was suspended and martial law proclaimed.

From the New York commercial letters we learn that there has been a fair degree of activity in the stock-market during the past fortnight, accompanied by some improvement in prices.

An illustration of American manners is contained in an account from Louisiana of a duel between a Mr. Robertson, the editor of a Know-nothing paper, and a Mr. Marks, of the democratic journal, the *Caddo News*. Marks was the originator of the fight, which Robertson desired to decline. The two antagonists kept firing at one another continually, until a brother of Marks entered the arena (which was in the public post-office), and actually joined in attacking Robertson, who soon received a shot in the skull, which was instantaneously fatal. *No arrests were made.*

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the celebrated American author, has made a most eloquent and noble speech at a

and Mr. HORSEMAN, opposed the bill, on the grounds that, if Maynooth were destroyed, the Protestant Church in Ireland must be destroyed also; that to rescind the grant would be unfair towards Roman Catholics; that the whole state of our religious endowments in Ireland is an anomaly; and that it is extremely injudicious to excite angry feelings between Catholics and Protestants.—Mr. BOWYER also resisted the measure, and denied the assertion of Mr. Drummond that Ligouri is implicitly believed by every Roman Catholic.—Captain BELLEW, referring to former debate, asked Sir William Verner whether he still adhered to the statement he made, that Bibles had been burned in the diocese of Dr. M'HALE, when it was notorious that Dr. M'HALE got Bibles printed in Dublin.—Sir WILLIAM VERNER said that he had not made any such statement.

Mr. SPOONER replied, and the House divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 168; against, 174. The question "that the bill be read a second time," was then put from the chair, but opposed by Mr. BOWYER, who moved the adjournment of the debate.—Mr. SPOONER remonstrated against this procrastination.—Mr. HENRY HERBERT, however, insisted upon the propriety of further discussion, and protracted his remarks on this point until a quarter to six o'clock, when the SPEAKER declared the debate adjourned.

The orders of the day having been disposed of, the House rose at ten minutes to six o'clock.

Thursday, June 26th.

GRAND JURY BILL.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord CAMPBELL, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained that its object was to permit witnesses before the grand jury being sworn in the grand jury-room by the foreman, instead of by the usher in court as at present.—Lord PORTMAN withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice.—The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed his approval of the bill, which he considered would be of unmixed advantage.—After a conversational discussion, in which a general approval of the bill was intimated, it was read a second time.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Lord LYNDHURST, in bringing up the report of this bill, stated that the great object the committee had in view was to obtain a separate tribunal for the decision of matrimonial causes, and they came to the conclusion that it ought to consist of the Lord Chancellor, the three Chief Justices of the courts of common law, and the Dean of the Arches. With such a tribunal, from which, in cases *a vinculo matrimonii*, there would be an appeal to the House of Lords, in matters of law, but not of fact, he thought, their Lordships and the public ought to be satisfied. The Dean of the Arches would have the power to sit alone and decide cases *a mensa et thoro*, but an appeal would lie from him to the larger court. As to the alterations in the existing law the committee had unanimously decided that where a wife was separated from her husband *a mensa et thoro*, in consequence of his misconduct, whatever property was acquired by her subsequent to the separation should be held for her own separate use. They also proposed to give her the right of suing in her own name for any wrong done to her while living apart from her husband, which was denied to her at present, unless with the husband's consent. He (Lord Lyndhurst) had proposed to the committee to abolish the practice of bringing actions to recover damages in cases of adultery—a practice which he conceived is of the most scandalous nature, and which excites the wonder and disgust of continental nations, where no such thing is known, and which, moreover, is extremely unfair to the woman, as she cannot be a party to the action, or in any way defend herself; but the committee decided against him. They recommended, however, that the wife should have a right of divorce in cases of adultery with cruelty, incestuous adultery, and bigamy. He still, however, adhered to the opinion that it is alike consistent with law, Scripture, and reason that, with respect to adultery, the wife should be put upon the same footing as the husband in all respects; and he meant to submit a motion at a subsequent stage of the bill with the view to elicit their Lordships' opinion on the subject.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported the bill, and observed that he had long regarded the position of women in this country as equivalent to that which might be expected to prevail in the least civilised and most barbarous nations of the earth. Nothing could exceed the hardship of the existing law which enables a worthless and profligate husband to step in from time to time, and deprive his wife, from whom he is separated, of her means of subsistence. He would mention a case in point. The wife of a shoemaker was deserted by her husband, who, at the end of seven years, returned, seized all the profits of the woman's industry, waited upon her customers, and, collecting the bills which were due to her, appropriated the proceeds to his own benefit. "In answer to cases such as these," continued his Lordship, "we are told by some learned writers, 'Oh, that is the common law of the country, but there are remedies to be found in a court of equity.' A court of equity! Why, my Lords, to send the wife of a humble shoemaker or of a petty shopkeeper to seek her remedy in a court of equity against an injustice of this description,

appears to me to be neither more nor less than a mockery—a mockery to which I hope in future no one will ever have occasion to have recourse. (*Hear, hear.*) I hope that this important subject will not be allowed to drop without some remedy being applied, and I earnestly trust, above all, that means will be found to put an end to actions for criminal conversation. (*Hear, hear.*) I have already said that the disgusting details which are dragged to light in the course of such actions act injuriously upon public morals. Your Lordships know how many of these cases have been tried in our own time, and the deplorable consequences to which they have sometimes led. It is related of Charles II., who was induced to attend one of the earliest of them every day while it lasted, that he said he found it quite as entertaining as a play. I humbly think that an action for criminal conversation is not an edifying subject of amusement either for sovereign or for people."

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, the majority of the committee were of opinion that it would not be safe to abolish the action for criminal conversation, as in that case a rich man might inflict a grievous injury on a poor man. By the present bill, a divorce might be obtained without previously such an action; and he thought it would now be but seldom resorted to. For himself, he had no objection to the relief in cases of adultery being reciprocal; but the public draws a distinction between the degree of guilt on the part of the husband and on the part of the wife, and would not be likely to approve of giving an equal right of redress.—Lord CAMPBELL eulogized the bill, but hoped that facilities would not be multiplied for obtaining divorce. Adultery on the part of the husband might be condoned; that on the part of the wife never, as it dissolves the marriage tie.—Lord ST. GERMAN supported the bill, but suggested an amendment, that no action be brought for criminal conversation unless the court to be constituted by the bill pronounce a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*.

The Bishop of OXFORD thought that those provisions in the bill which had reference to cases of cruelty perpetrated on married women would be productive of great good; but, though there were objections to the action for criminal conversation, he could not consent to facilitating the dissolution of marriage *a vinculo*, even for adultery. It had long been a disputed point among divines whether such was allowable by the law of God. St. Augustine, after weighing the evidence with great nicety, declined to decide; but he (the Bishop of Oxford) had no doubt of its lawfulness. Still, he thought, if the facilities were increased, "it would be impossible to prevent the spread of that master evil in such cases, collusion, which would by degrees sap the morality of married life among the lower classes. On the other hand, if the law were not brought within the reach of the lowest class of society, the greatest dissatisfaction would prevail. Moreover, it would necessarily follow that man and woman must be placed on the same footing. Among the lower classes, who give no indication of any wish for relaxation of the law, it is perfectly well known that a legal divorce is an impossibility, and to that circumstance might be traced that sacredness of the marriage tie among the lower orders of the English people which is so remarkable. Many unhappy terminations of marriages in high life might have been avoided if it were as impossible in that class to obtain dissolution of the tie as it is at present among the poorer people of this land."

The Duke of ARGYLL pointed out the inconsistency of the Bishop of Oxford in admitting that divorce for adultery is permitted by the law of God, yet desiring to render that permission nugatory.—Lord REDESDALE was disinclined to give greater facilities for divorce, and he felt bound to oppose the bill.—Lord CAMPBELL could state as a matter of fact that the lower classes complain most bitterly of the injustice done them. There had been no petitions, because there had been no public meetings of those whose wives have been unfaithful to them.—The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S opposed the measure, and Lord DUNNANON asked for more time for consideration; but the House went into committee, when the various clauses were agreed to, and, on the motion of the Bishop of OXFORD, which was carried, on a division, by nine to seven, it was ordered to be reported on Thursday next.

The TRANSFER OF WORKS (IRELAND) BILL was read a third time, and passed.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIIS.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, at the morning sitting, Mr. WILSON, in answer to Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, mentioned that a contract for five years has been accepted for the conveyance of mails between England and Australia, via Suez and the Red Sea, in vessels of at least 2,200 tons, with the exception of two vessels of 1,800. The first vessels will start from Southampton via the Cape in October, returning from Melbourne to Suez on the 1st of January. The service will then be monthly. A limit of fifty days is fixed for the passage between London to Australia, with a penalty of 50*l.* a day for any delay which may occur.

The PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND) BILL having been considered in committee, the House adjourned till six o'clock.

IRISH EDUCATION.

At the evening sitting, Lord DRUMLANRIG, the Comptroller of the Royal Household, appeared at the bar

with the Queen's answer to the address on the subject of Irish education. It was a re-echo of the resolution passed on Monday.

THE LONDON CORPORATION BILL.

Sir GEORGE GIBZ, replying to Mr. HAWKES, in reference to the course to be taken with the London Corporation Bill, stated, that, looking at the advanced period of the session, and the numerous suggestions which he had received for the amendment of the measure, he thought the better course would be to withdraw the bill, and reintroduce it in an improved form early next session.

FUNERALS BY DISSENTING MINISTERS IN IRELAND.

Mr. POLLARD URQUHART asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, whether the Government was aware that certain of the clergy of the Established Church in the diocese of Dublin have prohibited Presbyterian and Dissenting clergymen from holding any funeral service at the interment of their people in the consecrated burial ground, thereby compelling them, in some instances, to hold the funeral service on the highway, or wherever they best could.—Mr. HORSEMAN said he was only aware of one case of the kind. The Archbishop had been desired to ask for an explanation, which had been given, and forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant. There was no power to go any farther.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained the principal changes he proposed to make. One main object being to abolish the necessity of all resort to the ecclesiastical courts, a tribunal will be substituted, exercising all the powers of law and equity, and applying them in the simplest manner, in accordance with common law rules. This tribunal is to determine all questions relative to testacy and intestacy, and the rights of parties under wills. It will administer estates during the continuance of litigation. It will also have the power of constituting a real representative in the case of real property, and of furnishing certificates of testacy and intestacy. From the decisions of this court, an appeal will lie to the Lords Justices. With the view of facilitating the proving of wills and correcting of informalities, it was proposed to establish a Testimonial-office in London, consisting of able and experienced officers. This Testimonial-office is to have the power of directing wills, which have received probate, to be printed, and copies to be supplied in an authentic shape. District offices, with defined powers, will be established in each of the county court circuits. Other arrangements relate to the establishment of a place of deposit for wills in London, and for a register; also for rural registries, where printed copies of wills will be deposited. Compensation, upon a scale of great liberality, will be given to officers, and proctors, and all others entitled thereto—the money to be derived from the fee fund of the new court. The annual amount of compensation will be about 160,000*l.*, liable to deduction from death. From the fee fund, 181,000*l.* is expected to be realized; so that a margin of 21,000*l.* will exist to cover contingencies.

Sir FITZROY KELLY supported the bill, which he warmly eulogized.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM reserved his opinion on several points to a future stage.—Mr. COLLIER also gave only a conditional support to the measure, which he thought was not improved by the right of appeal to the Lords Justices.—Mr. MALINS opposed the bill, conceiving that reform of the ecclesiastical courts, and not abolition, should be the principle on which the House ought to act.—Mr. JOHN PHILLIMORE supported the second reading of the bill, although he was very far from thinking it in all respects perfect.—Sir ERSKINE PERRY, Mr. ROBERT PHILLIMORE, and Mr. BOWYER, suggested some objections to the details of the bill, without opposing it in the main.—Mr. WATSON having briefly expressed his approval of the measure, the bill was read a second time, and it was proposed to go into committee, for discussion, on the ensuing Thursday.

The REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (SCOTLAND) BILL and the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL were respectively read a third time, and passed.

The DRAINAGE (IRELAND) BILL passed through committee.

MAYNOOTH.

On the order for resuming the debate upon the second reading of the Maynooth College Bill, Mr. SPOONER moved that the order be discharged, observing that he was satisfied with the position of the question, having had five divisions in his favour. But it was his firm intention to renew the motion next session.

Mr. HENRY HERBERT was perfectly satisfied with the course taken by Mr. Spooner. As long as he (Mr. Herbert) had a seat in that House, he would take every opportunity which its forms afforded of opposing such a bill as this, until he was called to order by the Speaker.—Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN had heard that the step taken to-night by Mr. Spooner was attributable to his being converted by the speech of the hon. member for Dungarvan.—Mr. NEWDEGATE complained of the hon. member for having yesterday, in order to defeat the intention of the House, talked an amount of unconnected nonsense. The tactics resorted to by the opponents of the measure would only excite the indignation of the country.

The order for the second reading was then discharged.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

A MEETING of the Administrative Reform Association under its new organization was held last Saturday at the London Tavern; Mr. Roebuck, M.P., in the chair. The room was well filled, and several members of Parliament, together with other persons of note, were observed on the platform.

Mr. Roebuck, who was greeted with loud cheers, addressed the meeting at considerable length. After referring to the apathy which has recently pervaded the public mind, he remarked that for the last few years we have been in a state of great danger, but that the country has not been sufficiently alive to its position, and that, having gone on supinely from step to step, it is now "on the very brink of a precipice down which it may be hurled to-morrow." The government of the country, being entrusted to a few hands, pursues, not the interests of the people, but mere party interests; and the people themselves he thought chiefly to blame for this. "Men, if you place them in an irresponsible position, will act as irresponsible men always do—for their own interests, and not for the public good." Every now and then, the people have cried and called out aloud at extraordinary instances of corruption; but they have not acted. For example, Mr. Roebuck referred to the late war with Russia, which was brought about by ministerial imbecility, and managed by corruption; and to the diplomatic quarrel with America, now threatening war with our kindred on the other side of the Atlantic. The people of England and of the United States, like the gods of Epicurus, are too apt to leave the affairs of the world to manage themselves; and they suffer for so doing. In referring to the Crimean campaign, Mr. Roebuck observed:—

"Let me tell you that we owe a great debt of gratitude to the press. (*Loud cheers.*) Upon that occasion, was tried for the first time a great experiment: publicity was introduced into the management of an army, and we were told that destruction would be the inevitable consequence. (*A laugh.*) What was the consequence? Why, that destruction was the effect of the inefficiency of our rulers, and that that inefficiency was discovered by means of the press, whose representatives were sent there." (*Cheers.*)

Approaching the more immediate object of his address, Mr. Roebuck proceeded to consider the evils from which we suffer:—

"It is idle to talk of Administrative Reform unless you are ready to have Parliamentary reform. (*Loud cheers.*) The evil is there. (*Renewed cheers.*) Just for a moment consider the state of things in this country. You have a House of Commons which is in effect the sovereign power. You may call the State a monarchy if you will; we may talk of her most gracious Majesty—and nobody speaks of her with greater reverence than myself—but the real power of this country is in the House of Commons, which is said to represent the people. In that House you have by your apathy allowed the whole government of the country to be in the hands of some half a dozen families of the land. (*Cheers.*) I see them night by night, one-half ranged on one side of a green table, and the other half upon the other side. I find among them party fights and individual hates; but I do not see the interests of England predominant. I am not now speaking of the gentlemen who have now possession of the Government of this country as demons in human shape; they are men, and they will act as men always do in their position. Then, I ask, who is to blame for this? I unhesitatingly reply—you; for upon this occasion you are to me the representatives of the people of England. I have very inefficiently brought to your recollection the mischiefs which have followed a system of irresponsible government in the war with Russia. But there is one event which hangs over our heads, brought about, I am bold to say, by ministerial incapacity, which is ten times more threatening than anything which you have yet gone through. I refer to the disturbed state of our correspondence with America. How was that brought about? Why, if you had had in the Government of this country any men who knew anything of the laws of the United States, as they ought to do, they would have known that to attempt to enlist men there was, in fact, to contravene the American laws. And let me tell you that they learned this, and learned it, too, very early. There has been a blue-book recently issued, and in the earliest portions of the book there is the opinion of a person whom the Government themselves say is an instructed and intelligent lawyer of America, who told them that to proceed in the course they were pursuing would lead necessarily to a collision with America. [*Meer Jaffier Ali, the Nawab of Surat, here entered the meeting, and took a seat on the platform amid some cheering.*] We have been interrupted by a remarkable incident. A gentleman from the other side of the globe has come among us, showing the power of the people of England; and can we be longer apathetic when we have such a singular instance of the consequences of our apathy? We are now on the brink of a war with America, which is our chief customer, whose people are blood of our blood and bone of our bone—who are but

Englishmen transplanted to the other side of the Atlantic, connected in every way with us, upon whom we depend, and who are dependent upon us. We are upon the very brink of outraging humanity in going to war with our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic. The cause of this is a want of knowledge, or a want of something else worse than a want of knowledge, on the part of your rulers. Why do I bring forward these illustrations? It is in order to impress upon the minds of my countrymen that they are chiefly affected by all that concerns the interests of England nationally, and that in the pursuit of wealth, which is the besetting sin of the present day, they forget everything else. (*Cheers.*) The people of this country are like the people of America—they worship the almighty dollar (*a laugh*); and so long as you do that, so long you will be made, like beasts of burden, to bear the yoke; and you deserve to bear it. You are unworthy of the name of freemen if you do not act up to the obligations of freemen. (*Cheers.*) What is it, then, that I deduce from the homily which I have read to you? It is that you should take part in the business of the Government. How can you do so? I think we can show you a mode of doing it. I have said to you that the House of Commons is the governing power of the country. Now, the great aspiration of my heart has been from the first time that I took a part in politics to see the House of Commons thoroughly reformed. (*Loud cheers.*) But upon that question I have seen the people of England hot and cold—at one time ardent reformers and at others shivering at the very mention of the name of reform. (*Shame!*) Well, it may be a shame, but I am not answerable for the shame."

Mr. Roebuck then showed that members of Parliament may be influenced by a fear of losing their position; for, he observed, amidst much laughter and cheering, "they are very keenly alive to their seats, and, if you can affect them through that part, you will affect them very vitally." He added:—

"I have seen in the House of Commons this phenomenon—I have seen the Government of the country maintaining itself in power by a very small majority, and at that time I have always found that there was a set of gentlemen who stood apart and made much of themselves. (*A laugh.*) They had not made up their minds, and did not know how they were going to vote. They wanted to be courted. I have in my mind's eye several of these individuals. I recollect when the ministry of Lord Melbourne had got only a majority of four, a punning gentleman said, 'Coming events cast their shadows before (by four).' What is the consequence of this state of things? I recollect one of these waiters upon Providence was suddenly seized with a very large amount of virtue, and how was that overcome? How was the yielding goodness of the man made to follow his own private interests? Simply by giving him an invitation to the Queen's Ball." (*A laugh.*)

Such men could be influenced for the good of the country by being threatened with the loss of their seats. If a professing Liberal turns out to be a sham Liberal, his constituents, at the next election, should intimate their intention to abstain wholly from voting; and the result would soon be seen.

"As chairman of the Sebastopol Committee (concluded Mr. Roebuck), there was brought before me a scene of imbecility and corruption of which I can give you no idea. I felt, as I walked, the very ground palpitate under me with putrefaction; but things were so artfully managed—and we had no power to make men speak out—that we could not discover it. (*Hear, hear.*) Though we felt it at every step we took, we could not bring it out. But I hope, by your aid, and that of the Administrative Reform Association, to drag this hydra into the light of day, and shame it again into darkness. I trust we shall establish, on the ruins of imbecile and inefficient Government, a Government such as you ought to have—industrious, honest, and sagacious—pursuing, not their own interests, but yours, and holding up you, the great people of England, as what you are often said to be, 'the envy of surrounding nations'—as a people instructed enough and civilized enough to take into your own hands the management of your own national concerns, and in so doing to conduct those concerns so that the result shall be the greatest happiness of the greatest number of the people." (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Morley then moved:—

"That the exigencies of the present time, and the singular incapacity lately shown by the various departments of the Government, render it the imperative duty of the people to take an active part in the management of the national affairs, in the hope of introducing therein the energy, honesty, and intelligence that ought to distinguish the administration of a great and civilized people."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Morley alluded to the shortcomings of the body of which he had recently been chairman:—

"He was not in the slightest degree disposed to boast of what had been done by the Association during the last twelve months. He looked with much regret at any mistakes that might have been committed, and he was not there to extenuate those errors (*hear, hear*); but he

was conscious that the few who had taken a leading part in the management of the Association's affairs had done what they could to excite public attention to the evils and corruptions of the administrative system of this country. He would say to those who caviled at what the Association had done, 'What have you done?' (*Hear, hear.*)

After dilating on the mismanagement of Government, and on the prevalence of nepotism, Mr. Morley proceeded:—

"The mode of action adopted by the Association would be this:—They would keep a ledger account of the doings of every member of the House of Commons, and, going back to the commencement of the present Parliament, they would 'post up'—that term was pretty well understood in that room—every vote, and every incident that would betoken the motive of each vote. An abstract of a member's account would be sent to any one who might require it for the purpose of information. (*Laughter.*) They would enter into correspondence with constituents, and furnish them with facts that would enable them to decide whether their representative had done his duty. (*Hear, hear.*) They would endeavour to get a very accurate record of that kind prepared before the end of the present year. They would have very few public meetings. Their object would be best worked out quietly and unobtrusively; it might be secretly. They had the means of getting into correspondence with respectable men in every borough and market-town. In the agricultural districts they might have but little chance; but they would have correspondents in boroughs and market-towns, and they expected to be able to influence the counties also."

Mr. Gassiot, Mr. Travers, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Jacob Bell, Mr. Mochi, and Mr. T. Wall (a working man), having addressed the meeting, and the motion having been carried without a dissentient voice, the proceedings terminated.

AMERICA.

THE progress of the civil war in Kansas is the chief feature of this week's news from America. The town of Franklin has been captured by the Abolitionists, after a desperate fight, in which three Pro-slavery men were killed. Other fatal encounters are reported. Governor Shannon has issued a proclamation ordering all the unauthorized military companies to disperse, and warning outside parties to keep away from the territory, as he had sufficient power to enforce the laws and protect the citizens. In the Senate, the member for Illinois has introduced a bill for the pacification of Kansas. It simply proposes to abolish the territorial government of Kansas and the laws passed by its Legislature, and to extend over the distracted territory the government and laws in force in Nebraska. After a sharp discussion concerning the merits of the Nebraska Act, the bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

At a meeting recently held at New York, the chief speaker of the evening concluded his observations by remarking that, if he read the signs of the times rightly, "there were yet to be other Concords, Lexingtons, and Bunker Hills." He exhorted his hearers to be "up and doing," and told them to "put on their whole armour, and go out to the battle," adding:—"The great question now before the people of this country is, not the emancipation of the negro, but the emancipation of the white man. (*Applause.*) We are bound in the bands of slavery to-day; we are gagged; we are prevented from talking out those sentiments which animated the hearts of the men of 1776. The crisis has come. Here are two antagonistic powers about to come into collision—freedom and slavery. The question is, which shall we receive? (*Loud cries of 'Freedom! Freedom!'*) Which do you desire to transmit to your descendants? Which shall be the governing principle of our American institutions? (*'Freedom! Freedom!'*) Freedom, you say; then labour, and fight, if need be, for it."

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidential position had been ratified by Democratic mass meetings at Philadelphia and other places. The New Jersey Know-nothing Convention has recommended Commodore Stockton for the Presidency.

The latest advices from Hayti state that the rebels, 6000 strong, were before Aux Cayes. Business was suspended and martial law proclaimed.

From the New York commercial letters we learn that there has been a fair degree of activity in the stock-market during the past fortnight, accompanied by some improvement in prices.

An illustration of American manners is contained in an account from Louisiana of a duel between a Mr. Robertson, the editor of a Know-nothing paper, and a Mr. Marks, of the democratic journal, the *Cadiz News*. Marks was the originator of the fight, which Robertson desired to decline. The two antagonists kept firing at one another continually, until a brother of Marks entered the arena (which was in the public post-office), and actually joined in attacking Robertson, who soon received a shot in the skull, which was instantaneously fatal. *No arrests were made.*

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the celebrated American author, has made a most eloquent and noble speech at a

meeting at Concord, denunciatory of the late infamous attack on Mr. Sumner, and of the general policy and mode of procedure adopted by the pro-slavery party. On the other hand, a great many meetings have been held in the Southern States, for the purpose of lauding Mr. Brooks for his "gallant" brutality; and a number of gentlemen of Columbus, Ga., have caused to be prepared a curled hickory cane, mounted with massive gold, to be presented to Mr. Brooks. On the head is a coiled serpent (singularly appropriate), encircled with the inscription, "To Preston S. Brooks, from many friends in Columbus, Ga.—Revilers, beware!"

MISS BURDETT COUTTS AND THE KNOWLEDGE OF "COMMON THINGS."

Miss Burdett Coutts, who has been endeavouring to diffuse a knowledge of "common things" among schoolmistresses and female pupil teachers, has recently visited the Whitelands Training Institution for Schoolmistresses, at Chelsea (in connexion with the National Society), to distribute the prizes she had offered for competition. Having addressed the young women (one hundred and fifty in number), and congratulated them on the progress they had made, a copy of the Archbishop of Canterbury's *Commentary on the New Testament* was delivered to each of the successful candidates among the schoolmistresses. To each of the successful candidates among the pupils, another religious work was presented; and, as each candidate advanced from the ranks to receive her prize, Miss Coutts called attention to those points in her written exercise which had secured it for her. Some she commended for the sensible manner in which they had spoken of "household work," "teaching boys to knit," "needlework," "country matters." One she specially commended for her observations on the influence exercised by the "head of the family." "It is quite true," said this pupil, "and it should not be forgotten, that, though a woman cannot alter her position after marriage, it is entirely in her own power whom she chooses to make the head of her family." And to this remark Miss Coutts added:—"Teachers would be doing a kindness to point this out to their elder girls when they leave school, and to advise them, before they marry, to observe carefully the habits of life and conduct towards others of those who wish them to enter into so serious and responsible an engagement." Other pupils were commended for their excellent treatment of economy, and their feeling answers on kindness to animals (insects included). The pupil-teachers were lastly called up and presented with appropriate prizes.

The proceedings closed with tea, to which Miss Coutts sat down with the rest. The scheme, of which she is the presiding genius, has been carried out with the distinct approbation of the Committee of Council on Education, who offered to attend on the occasion.

THE INVESTITURE OF THE BATH IN THE CRIMEA.

More detailed accounts of this ceremony have been received during the present week. Lord Gough, in addressing the two armies, said that he had been commissioned to present "the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on his Excellency Marshal Pelissier, Commander-in-Chief of the French army; on the General of Division De Salles; and on the General of Division M'Mahon. The absence from the army of the General of Division Morris," he added, "deprives me of the satisfaction of investing that distinguished officer with a similar mark of her Majesty's consideration. It is also a pleasant duty for me, in conformity with the orders of my Sovereign, and also as a mark of her royal approbation, to invest with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath the General of Division Thiry, the General of Division Harbillon, the General of Division Bouat, and the General of Division D'Aurelle. The absence from the army of the General of Division Camou, of the General of Division D'Autemarre, and of General D'Allonne, deprives me of the satisfaction of conferring the same distinction upon them. I need not tell you, my comrades of the English army, what pleasure and pride I feel in having been selected to confer upon you—Lieutenant-General Dacres, Dr. Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Lieutenant-General Barnard, Lieutenant-General Lord Rokeby—the well-deserved honours so graciously conferred by our august Sovereign and mistress. May you live many years to enjoy this just reward of your bravery and devotion!"

Having paid a tribute of respect to Lord Raglan, and to the Russians, whom he described as "worthy of such adversaries" as the Allies, Lord Gough concluded:

"The soldiers of France and England fought side by side in this grand struggle, having no other rivalry than that of serving their Sovereign and their country with the greatest devotion. May this union and this friendship, engendered by a reciprocal admiration for great military virtues, and cemented by the generous sacrifice of the most noble blood of the two people, remain dear to the two greatest military nations of the earth!"

Marshal Pelissier, writing to the French Minister of War, says:—"The investiture was followed by a review of the English troops, whose appearance was then, as on

all occasions, remarkably fine. At the close, as at the commencement, of the ceremony, salutes were fired by the English Artillery, and were returned gun for gun by the French Artillery, stationed at some distance. When the salutes were terminated, the troops withdrew to their quarters, and we partook of a collation given by General Codrington. Toasts were drunk to Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Emperor Napoleon, in the midst of expressions of the most cordial esteem. These sentiments, which unite the English and French armies, and which have been only strengthened by a prolonged daily intercourse, were never more clearly shown than on the present occasion. I experienced the most lively satisfaction, and I am happy to express it to your excellency."

Lord Gough left on the 11th inst. for England. On the previous day, Marshal Pelissier gave a dinner in his honour.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

The *Senatus-Consultum*, setting the conditions under which a Regency shall be appointed in the event of the Emperor's death, has been published. It is a document of considerable length, and is thus summarized by the *Morning Post*:—"The Prince Imperial is to be a minor to the completion of his eighteenth year. In the event of the death of the Emperor without any further disposition, the Empress-Mother will become Regent of the Empire, and guardian of her son. While in that capacity, she cannot marry again. In default of the Empress, the Regency belongs to the first French Prince, and in his default to the next in succession, unless otherwise ordered by the present Emperor before his decease. In default of any French Prince, the Council of Regency shall convocate the Senate, who, on the proposal of such Council, shall nominate a Regent. If there be no Council of Regency, the Ministers of State shall, *pro hac vice*, form such Council. Both Regent and Council must be Frenchmen upwards of twenty-one years of age. All acts of the Regency are to be in the name of the Emperor-Minor. The Regent shall exercise all the powers of the Emperor except where specially limited by the powers of the Council of Regency. All the acts that protect the person of the Emperor shall protect the Empress-Regent, or the Regent in her default. The functions of the Regency commence from the moment of the Emperor's death. Should the Emperor-Minor die, leaving a brother heir to the throne, the present provisions shall apply to him without any new formality. The Regency of the Empress is to cease should the order of succession call to the throne a Prince that is not her son; in that case, the provision made above for the joint operation of the Council of Regency and the Senate, in default of the Empress, is to be adhered to. Should the Emperor-Minor die, and the new heir be a minor, the same Regency shall continue till the new Emperor-Minor is of age. The Regent, once appointed, is not removable until his functions expire by the accession of the Emperor. The Empress-Regent has exclusive right over the person of the Emperor-Minor. In default of the mother, the duty devolves on the Council of Regency. If the Empress and Council of Regency have not taken the oaths prescribed in the lifetime of the present Emperor, they are to take them in solemn form before the Emperor-Minor and the great Ministers of State before proceeding to enter upon their functions. The Council of Regency to assist the Regent is to be composed of—1. The French Princes; and, 2. Of persons appointed by the Emperor; or, in default of such appointment by him, then of five persons named by the Senate. No member of such council can be removed. The Regent is to preside or to delegate a president. The Council of Regency shall deliberate on—1. The marriage of the Emperor. 2. The declaration of war and the conclusion of treaties. 3. The organic drafts of *Senatus-Consulta*. A majority of votes will be necessary to decision. The Regent to have a casting vote. During the Regency, the administration of the Dotation of the Crown, and the employment of the revenues will go on as before, only in the name of the Regent instead of the Emperor. The amount of the expenses of the Regent and the household will form part of the Budget of the Crown, and be fixed by the Council of Regency. In the event of the Emperor's death before the Regent can act, the affairs of State will be governed *ad interim* by the Ministers, who shall form themselves into a council, and act by a majority of votes."

Prince Dolgorouki, it is said, will not be the new Russian ambassador to Paris.

The total damage done by the inundations is set down at 200,000,000fr.

The bill settling 200,000fr. rente upon each of the three daughters of Louis Philippe or their descendants, was presented to the Corps Legislatif on Monday. The *exposé des motifs* sets forth as the reason for the measure the conditions of the marriage contracts between Louis Philippe and his sons-in-law. A great many lawsuits are said to be pending, which would have caused the Government great annoyance by continually bringing the confiscation question on the tapet. It has therefore been thought prudent to make the State pay a good round

sum "to make things pleasant."—*Daily News Paris Correspondent*.

Two Mayors of the Côte d'Or (says the *Moniteur* of that district) lately gave *certificats de complaisance* (official letters of recommendation) to an individual who had just been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 500fr., as the author of a placard containing an appeal to revolt and threats of death to the Emperor, to priests, and to nobles. These functionaries having acknowledged the gravity of their fault, and protested their perfect good faith, the prefect has only suspended them for fifteen days.

An occasional correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has recently travelled through the whole of France, states his opinion that the nation "is at this moment sleeping, in false confidence, on the brink of a volcano." Within the space of a few months, there have been six or seven monster prosecutions, which have made evident the fact that the country is undermined with hydra-headed secret societies, chiefly of socialist tendencies, but of various forms of socialism. The ring-leaders and other chief men baffle pursuit. The Emperor is said to be alarmed. Sixty-five departments are known to contain bands of secret conspirators, and an active propaganda, it is believed, is going on in the army itself. "It has been lately discovered," says the writer, "that the leaders of the Paris central committees have secret relations with parties high in Government offices, and learn from them every movement of troops that is decided upon at the Ministry of War. For many months past, not a regiment has left Paris for the provinces but the revolutionary chiefs in the neighbourhood of its fresh quarters knew that it was coming, and were furnished with a list of the names of all the men with whom they might communicate in safety for the purpose of continuing the work of propaganda. . . . Unfortunately at the present day there is no vigour in any party but those representing two extreme principles. There is the despotism enthroned in the Tuilleries, and the communism which conspires in the dark. A struggle will come. Who shall tell the event?"

The Emperor, it is said, is shortly to visit Metz, and afterwards the Château of Arenenberg, on the Rhine, where he was brought up. There is some talk of an interview with the Emperor of Austria, somewhere near the Lake of Constance.

It is said that a letter has been received by a distinguished member of the Fusionist party in Paris from one of the Princes of the Orleans family, commenting in strong terms on the resistance offered by the Count de Paris to the "family pact" known as the Fusion.

AUSTRIA.

The stagnation of trade in Austria is now so great that many large manufactories have ceased working, and a commercial crisis is expected.

The Roman Catholic authorities at Penzing, a village at no great distance from Vienna, have refused to allow the body of a child, born of parents professing the Greek faith, to be buried in the churchyard. The coffin was actually dug up after being placed in the ground, and was taken back to the parents. Acts such as these are rapidly throwing the members of the Greek Church into the arms of Russia. It is said that Russian agents are now extremely active in the Banat and the Servian Vojvodina.

The Synod of Bishops continues to sit. The Vienna *Presse* recapitulates the principal questions which have been discussed by the prelates, and then ventures to add that their mission will prove a fruitless one, "if they should not make allowance for the difference between the men of to-day and the men of the times of Gregory VII. and Innocent III." The Emperor, on Wednesday week, gave an audience to the hierarchy, on which occasion, Prince Schwarzenberg, the Archbishop of Prague, and the oldest Cardinal in the Empire, though still a young man, addressed his Majesty in Latin, and congratulated him on the passing of the Concordat. "The Lord," concluded the Prince Cardinal, "will prosper the work which has been undertaken in His honour, and give to your Majesty a crown of glory which will shine in history through all future ages; a crown which, instead of fading in the heavenly Jerusalem, will shine with a more pure and eternal splendour. May the blessing of the Most High eternally rest on your Majesty and on your illustrious house!" A rather significant admission in the course of this address was contained in the words—"It is to be expected that whatever is truly great must at its first appearance meet with some difficulties." This was spoken with reference to the Concordat. The Emperor replied (also in Latin):—"The glory I aspire to is faithfully to discharge those important duties which God has imposed on me. One of the first of my duties is to do all in my power that the Concordat may be most exactly realized. Whatever you may lay before me in reference to this great work will be graciously received and carefully weighed. It will be most agreeable to me to comply with your wishes whenever circumstances permit. Recommend me to God in your prayers, most reverend Bishops, and may the fruits of your labours to lead all classes to what is holy and good be abundant. My wish and aim is that the nations entrusted to my care may enjoy the blessings of this life without losing those of the world to come."

It is expected that the Empress will be confined in the course of a few days.

Bazon von Sommaruga and M. Solomon Brandeis have left for Bucharest, in order to obtain permission from Prince Stirbey to establish a bank in Wallachia.

PRUSSIA.

The King and Queen of Bavaria, accompanied by a numerous retinue, among whom was the Bavarian Prime Minister, Herr Von Der Pfördten, left Munich on the morning of the 17th instant, and proceeded to Augsburg, for the purpose of meeting and welcoming the King of Prussia, who had to pass through that portion of Bavaria, on his way to Wurtemberg. After the two royal parties had dined together, the King of Prussia continued his journey. At the railway terminus at Stuttgart, he was received by the King of Wurtemberg, and was conducted by him to the royal schloss, where he took up his quarters.

Count George Esterhazy, Austrian Minister at Berlin, died in that city on the morning of Tuesday, the 24th inst., of inflammation of the lungs.

BELGIUM.

The axletree of a carriage, in which the Count de Flandres was riding, suddenly broke; the horses ran away; and the coachman and footman were thrown from their places. The Prince, however, had the presence of mind to retain his seat; and the horses were at length stopped without serious injury being received by any one.

HOLLAND.

A difficulty which had arisen between Holland and the Republic of Venezuela has been satisfactorily arranged by the non-official mediation of the French and English consuls at Caracas.

DENMARK.

The prospect of a conflict between Denmark and the United States (says the Paris *Presse*) is set aside for the moment. The Washington Cabinet, at the request of that of Copenhagen, has consented to a further prolongation for one year of the treaty of the 28th of April, 1856, and the prolongation of which for two months, has just terminated. The Americans who shall pass through the Sound and the Belts will continue to pay the dues without protest, but with reserve of their rights. Moreover, the question is to be settled by international negotiations before the end of the year. Such are the two conditions suggested by the United States and accepted by Denmark. It is said that the "good offices" of Russia have contributed to this temporary arrangement.

RUSSIA.

The new Russian Cabinet is composed of the following individuals:—Foreign Affairs, Prince Gortchakoff; Messrs. de Tolstoi and Osten-Sacken are his assistants; Home Department, Prince Sergius Lanskoi; President of the Council of Ministers and of the Council of the Empire, Count Orloff; War, General of Artillery Suchozai; Minister of the Imperial House and Head-Quarters, Lieutenant-General Alderberg; Chief of the Imperial Staff, Baron Lieven; Controller of the Empire, Lieutenant-General Amnenkoff. General Tschevkin is the successor of General Kleinmichel, as Supreme Director of the Department of Public Works and Communication by Land and Water. The portfolios for Naval Affairs, Finance, Justice, and Public Instruction, are in the same hands as they were when the Emperor Nicholas was living.

It is spoken of in St. Petersburg as a fact (says the Times Berlin correspondent), but apparently without any certainty of its correctness, that, on the arrival of the first English vessel at Cronstadt this year, the Russian sailors indulged in a considerable amount of menacing execration and bitter invective against the flag, and that when the crew went on shore it soon came to fistcuffs and a scuffle, in which an Englishman was killed. Whether true or not, it is an incident that, according to the private accounts that reach me of the state of feeling in Russia, may happen any day where our countrymen come into contact with the Russians. In St. Petersburg, I am told, an Englishman is doubtless safe, except in such parts of the town as are inhabited exclusively by the lower classes; in the rest of Russia, it would be unwise of him to expose himself, and in Finland it would certainly be attended with deplorable results for an Englishman to travel alone just now.

General Jonkowski, Governor of the Crimea, has directed that all merchandise at Kamiesch or Balaklava must pay the customs' duties either at Kalafra or Eupatoria. In consequence, the merchants have declined to remain, and will come away in a body.

ITALY.

The subjoined oath of the Italian Sanfedesti Society, or Association of "Defenders of the Faith"—a body under the especial favour and protection of the police—exhibits the execrable nature of the crusade which the advocates of spiritual and temporal despotism have entered into for the extermination of the Liberals:—"I, N. N., in the presence of the Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, of the ever immaculate Virgin Mary, of the whole Celestial Court, and of thee, honoured Father, swear to let my right hand be cut off, my throat cut, to die of hunger amid the most atrocious

pains, and I pray the Lord God Almighty to condemn me to the eternal pains of hell, should I betray or deceive any one of the honoured fathers or brethren of the Catholic Apostolic Society, in which I this moment enrol myself, or should I not scrupulously fulfil its laws, or not render aid to my brothers in need of it. I swear to hold firm in the defence of the holy cause which I have embraced, not to spare any individual belonging to the infamous gang of Liberals, whatever be his birth, parentage, or fortune, not to have pity for the tears of infants or of the aged, and to shed even to its last drop the blood of the infamous Liberals, without regard to sex or rank. Finally, I swear implacable hatred to all the enemies of our holy Roman Catholic religion, the only true one."

The political trials at Naples continue. On Saturday week, some extraordinary disclosures of the detestable character of the present Government came out in the hearing of the American and Prussian Ministers, the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires, and members of the English, French, and Prussian Legations. Europe, therefore, may be said to have sat by and listened to the infamy of King Bomba and his creatures; but great uneasiness is said to have been shown at the presence of these officials, and a gentleman of the court was reprimanded by the Commissary of Police for having given facility to the entrance of the French attaché. "During one portion of the proceedings," says the *Times* correspondent, "the Attorney-General read a letter from the Neapolitan Consul at Genoa, in which he said it was impossible to procure the information which was desired, as, in consequence of the disorder which existed in that kingdom, it was of no use to apply to the Piedmontese authorities. The reading of this letter evidently produced considerable effect on the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires. The leading incident of the day, however, was the examination of the Augustin monks in defence of their associate Padre Ruggiero. After one had been examined as to the character and conduct of the Padre, another was summoned before the court, who, after swearing to tell the truth by placing his hand on his heart, was asked some trivial questions which he answered so completely to exculpate Ruggiero. He then exclaimed, 'I have sworn to tell the truth, and may God help me to do so. When the Commune Campagna came to the monastery, he examined room after room. As to myself, he stripped (unrobed) me, threatened to lash and to imprison me.' (Great sensation.) 'Do you tell the truth?' asked the President. 'I call God to witness that I do—that God who gave me my voice and strength. I must and will speak the truth.' At this moment, not the slightest sound could be heard in the court—all were listening with the utmost attention; the foreign Ministers bent over as if unwilling to lose a single word, and several of the judges shut their eyes as if to conceal any sign of agitation. 'Signor President,' said the Attorney-General, 'may I ask one question? Was not the witness reputed to be mad?' 'Mad!' sneered the monk; 'yes, I had a fever some five years ago.' 'I never heard that he was mad,' said another monk. 'I was informed that he was mad,' said the Attorney-General, 'and that it would be unnecessary to take his deposition,' notwithstanding that in the very earliest stage of the proceedings a considerable effort had been made to extort some information from him. This man, without the slightest charge being made against him, was imprisoned twelve days." The Superior of the Augustinians spoke of the way in which the monks had been intimidated and ill-treated by Government, and the General of the Order deposed:—"One of the fraternity, after having been examined by Campagna, and having deposed against Ruggiero, came to my room and, throwing himself at my feet, confessed that all he had said was false—that he had been menaced, and feared exile or the Ergastolo." The writer in the *Times* adds "that the statute law of 1848, which was a spontaneous act of the King, and solemnly sworn to by him, has never been abrogated. That statute abolished for ever special criminal courts; consequently, the present trial and the sentences that may be pronounced are illegal.

There has been a fight at Naples between the Constitutionalists and the disciples of the San Fedesti, on the occasion of a fête given by the latter. The police interfered, and sixteen men were arrested.

A revolutionary movement, on a large scale, and attributed to Mazzini, is now, according to letters from Italy, in course of preparation along the whole line of the peninsula.

A number of Romans have subscribed a medal to Count Cavour, in acknowledgment of his speaking at the Conferences in the name of Italy.

A serious misunderstanding has arisen between Austria and Parma, owing to the Duchess of the latter having openly expressed her contempt of the former for entering into an alliance with "such a court as that of France." This came to the ears of the Austrians in the Duchy, and they communicated with their friends at Vienna. The Duchess is said to have exclaimed with great excitement that "she would rather see her territories exposed to the attacks of the revolutionary party than be longer obliged to Austria for protection." The Austrian troops will probably retire from Parma.

A large part of the Turkish Empire is in a very dis-

turbed state. Nearly the whole of Arabia is in revolt. Great excitement prevails in Syria. A considerable part of Asia Minor occasions much disquietude; at Cesarea, disorders are apprehended, and the whole of the garrison has been under arms. In European Turkey, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus, are in a very unequal state. Constantinople itself is agitated by the animosity of the Musulmans to the Christians. There has been a rumour of a vast conspiracy at Galata; but this appears to be false. It is said that the Sultan intends to display the standard of the Prophet, which has not been seen since the revolt of the Janissaries, and to make the people swear before it that they will faithfully observe the last Hatti-Humayoun.

Rechid Pacha has left for Egypt on a visit to the Viceroy.

TURKEY.

The Turkish journals confirm the demolition by the Russians of the fortifications of Reni and Ismail. The engineer officers employed on this duty have 2,000 workmen under their orders. The stones taken from the ramparts are placed on board small craft, which convey them to Odessa. In stating these facts, the journals of Constantinople recall the declarations of Lord Clarendon, according to which the fortifications now destroyed ought to have been preserved. The town of Kars has been restored to Turkey. The fortress of Redout Kald has just been evacuated by the Turkish troops. Kipria Pacha, it is said, will be appointed Ambassador of the Porte at St. Petersburg. Ferrek Khan is to go to Paris as Ambassador from the Shah of Persia.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Minister for Mexico sailed from the Havanna, on the 22nd, for Vera Cruz, on board the frigate Isabella II, accompanied by five other ships of war, under the command of Brigadier Pinzon.

The Queen has had a miscarriage.

Disturbances have broken out at Valladolid and Valencia, and it is uncertain whether they be quelled or not.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Sultan, instead of appointing Kaimakans to act during the intermediate time between the present state of things and the new organization of the Principalities, has determined on retaining the Hospodars.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

JOHN SADLEIR PAINTED BY HIMSELF.

In the course of the inquiry, before the Irish Master of the Rolls, into the affairs of the Tipperary Bank, the following astounding letter of the late John Sadleir to his brother James was read:—

"London, 31st December, 1855.

"TIPPERARY JOINT-STOCK BANK.

"MY DEAR JAMES.—The accounts should be made out treating the paid up capital as 100,000*l.* on the 31st December, 1854; therefore, the requisite number of shares to make this account square should be entered as vested in A. Ferrall, Esq., and he should be debited accordingly in an account in respect of the share. The 'Reserve Fund' should be treated as 14,072*l.* Os. 3d. on the 31st December, 1854. It will not be requisite to print and circulate amongst the Irish shareholders a balance sheet, but as all the English shareholders are in the habit of getting from every bank in which they hold shares a printed balance sheet each half-year, we must give them a printed balance sheet at least once a year, and for the year ending 31st December, 1855.

"By this means, the present English shareholders will double their present holdings in the Tipperary Bank, and I dare say the balance of the 100,000*l.* of stock will be quickly taken up.

"Now, I know many of the English joint-stock banks, in order to give a good appearance to their balance, have constantly trebled the amount of their balances, &c. &c., by making a series of entries, whereby they appear to have assets and liabilities to four times the amount they really possessed or had. This has always been kept very quiet—and what at first was a kind of fiction became gradually to be bona fide. I enclose you the figures I gave Law (i.e. Farney John Law), and some few others, and the balance sheet for the year ending December 31, 1854, should be framed so as to tally with this balance sheet for the year ending December 31, 1854. An increase of about 30,000*l.* in the item of customers' balances, &c. &c., should be made to appear. The items trade fixtures should be increased or decreased as you considered best.

"The way to shove the customers' balances up to say 750,223*l.* 16s. 2d., or thereabouts, would be of course by crediting certain accounts—deposit or current accounts, or both, and debiting certain other accounts for sums which in the whole would represent the same. For example, six or seven deposit receipts may be issued to me for such and such sums, amounting in the whole to four or five hundred thousand pounds, and then four or five accounts might be opened, such as

1. The South-Eastern Swiss Railway Company	£163,000
2. The Prussian Coal Company	157,000
3. The Rome and Frascati Railway Company	36,000
4. The Grand Junction Railway Company	48,000
5. The East Kent Railway Company	157,000

£561,000

and each of the foregoing accounts might be debited with advances made to me, as representing each of said companies, to the extent of the sums I set opposite each of the five accounts, and which sum would amount in all to £561,000. Then the deposit receipts for 21,500/- granted to Backhouse might be added, and I should be debited with said sum in an account called John Sadleir, trustee in the Backhouse mortgage.

"All the foregoing accounts would be looked on as so many trust accounts obtained by arranging to advance as much as was received; and as the bank could not be called on to pay any of the deposit receipts so long as one penny was due on any of the accounts, the safety of the bank would be perfect, and the question of interest both ways could be so adjusted as to work out enough of profit to enable the bank to pay the six per cent. interest, and three per cent. bonus on the 100,000/-, and to carry to the reserved fund a good sum, say 5000/-

"I hope you will see this matter in the light that I do; perhaps I have not sufficiently explained the case, but I am sure I am right, and that the whole thing can be so managed as to defy any criticism, if such should be started, but of course we should not court any. When I go over, I can explain all. The books should be kept open for the requisite entries.

"There is nothing to prevent the Tipperary Bank from doing what has been done in the —— Bank, and the —— Bank, and the —— Bank, and that is all I advise—namely, to open two accounts for A. B.; to credit one account as having received from A. B. £100,000/- on deposit; to debit the other account for 100,000/-, as having lent A. B. so much on the security of his deposit receipt, and his personal security of course. In every case, the Tipperary Bank should receive the deposit receipts and retain same as security.

"F. Law will send you or Mr. Kelly the account of the money got on placing of shares, and not previously accounted for.—Yours, affectionately, "J. SADLEIR.

"I enclose the prospectus. I did not see the paper containing reference to O'Shea."

It is asserted that the three joint-stock banks obscurely alluded to in this letter (the names are mentioned in the original, but are suppressed in the published copies) are wholly innocent of the imputation made against them.

The Master of the Rolls, on Friday week, gave judgment in the case of John Ginger, one of the English shareholders, who appealed against the order of the Master in Chancery by which the appellant was placed upon the list of contributors to the Tipperary Bank. "I am of opinion," said his Honour, "that the order of the Master must be reversed. I have come to that conclusion on the first question raised, although I am also of opinion (if the argument of counsel for the official manager was well founded, viz., that James Sadleir was the agent of the Irish shareholders in respect of the contracts entered into with the English shareholders) that the contract was vitiated by fraud. I have not decided whether the 6th George IV., c. 42, sec. 22, applies to this case. It has been contended that that section is only applicable between creditors and shareholders, and not as between shareholders *inter se*. If it be applicable as between shareholders *inter se*, it would put an end to all question in the case; but I do not consider it necessary to decide that point. There is, I believe, no corresponding section in any act in force in England."

HIGH LIFE IN WILTON-PLACE.

A case which caused great amusement came before the Court of Exchequer last Saturday, in the form of an action brought by Eliza Jane Smith, a lady's maid, technically against a Mr. Walrond, but in fact against his wife, Lady Janet Walrond, from whom he was separated. The action was for assault and false imprisonment. Miss Smith had been living with Lady Walrond, but left on not finding herself comfortable. On the following day, she presented her account for payment, amounting to 47. 5s. 9d.; but Lady Walrond, on the plea that she missed three pocket-handkerchiefs, deducted 1*l*. 6*s*. The maid was then, according to her version, rushed upon by Lady Walrond and her daughter, Miss Walrond, beaten, roughly used, and given into custody for theft. She was in prison some days, bail having been refused; some beads, said to be Miss Walrond's, were found at her lodgings; and an old cap, belonging to Lady Walrond, was discovered in her pocket. Ultimately, Lady Walrond was induced not to press the charge, and the girl was dismissed. According to her account of the matter, Lady Walrond "swore" when assaulting her.

After her discharge, she went with her father to Lady Walrond's, to demand the balance of her wages, and, after leaving, according to the evidence of Mrs. Hooper (the landlady), Miss Walrond placed a handkerchief on the mat by the door, to induce the supposition that Miss Smith had left it there. The landlady stated that, on

this occasion, Miss Walrond "made several observations which she (Mrs. Hooper) could not bear repeating," and that she said she was "done," and made some allusion to "the devil."

The defence was that Miss Smith made a dash at some gold that was on the table, and attempted to get off, when she was followed and secured. The assertion with respect to placing the handkerchief on the mat was denied. Lady Walrond, in cross-examination, was asked whether, during the scuffle, a gentleman came to the door, and remonstrated. "Oh, no," replied her ladyship. "I recollect seeing nothing approaching to a gentleman." "Some people" observed Mr. Chambers, counsel for the plaintiff, "differ from others as to their notion of a gentleman." In the cross-examination of Miss Walrond, the young lady continually alluded to her mother as "Lady Janet." Mr. Chambers said he supposed she meant her mamma. "Mamma!" echoed the young lady; "I call her Lady Janet to strangers." "Pardon me," rejoined Mr. Chambers; "I thought, judging from what I have seen in the circles in which I move, that the usual way in which young ladies speak of their mothers is to call them mamma." "Certainly not to strangers," said Miss Walrond.

A verdict was returned for the plaintiff; damages, 30/-

A VIXEN.—A woman, named Mary Dogherty, was charged at Westminster with cutting her husband across the face with a razor. The two had been in a public-house, and had quarrelled. The man left, and was followed home by the woman, who tore his clothes from his back, and finally inflicted the injury with which she was charged. The wound was of a very serious nature. She was committed for trial on a subsequent day.

THE MURDERS AT MELTON MOWBRAY.—William Brown, the supposed murderer of the turnpike-keeper and his grandson, has been arrested. After attending the Methodist chapel at Wetherby on Sunday evening, he went to a public-house, where he was suspected, and secured by the landlord, who telephoned to Leicester, and obtained the presence of the chief constable and two policemen, by whom Brown was identified and arrested.

DRINK-MANIA.—Melton Mowbray, while in the midst of the excitement caused by the double murder recently committed near there, was still further startled by an attempted assassination and suicide. Thomas Clark, a young man, about twenty-four years of age, went to the house of a Mr. Shouler, an auctioneer, and fired a pistol at him. The ball glanced from Mr. Shouler's breastbone, and the wound, though severe, was not mortal. Clark then fled, cutting at his throat with a penknife; but he was pursued and captured. It is thought he was labouring under *delirium tremens*.

A RUFLA BY WHOLESALE.—A well-known ruffian, who gave the name of George Brown, but whose real name is known to be Frederick Ruffle, has been examined at the Thames police-office, charged with committing a violent assault on Catherine Chinerton, William Chinerton, her husband, and Edward Sheridan, police-constable. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial for assaulting Sheridan and breaking his arm, and said that the young woman Chinerton could indict him at the same time for the assault upon her.

THE DEATH OF A LADY AT ILKLEY.—Further inquiries have left little doubt that Mrs. M'Knight has been strangled. A London detective officer has been sent to the spot to investigate the case, and a man is in custody.

COCK-FIGHTING IN WESTMORELAND.—A "gentleman" of fortune, Mr. Henry Rauthmell, who, together with several farmers and mechanics, is in the habit of attending cock-fights on the fell-sides, near Kendal in Westmoreland, has been fined 3*s* and costs, at the instance of the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals. Summons were issued against his companions, who, however, did not appear; and the further hearing of the case was adjourned. Ten cocks had been left dead in the ring on the occasion in question. It appears that cock-fighting is a common sport in Westmoreland, and that the gentry and farmers will often spend a whole day in witnessing it, scouts being placed on the adjoining heights to give timely notice of the approach of any strangers.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Charles Avery, a middle-aged gentlemanly-looking man, has been Acquitted on a charge of obtaining goods and money by false pretences, and of having obtained goods three months before he was duly adjudged a bankrupt, under the false pretence that he required them for the purpose of carrying on his trade, and with intent to cheat his creditors.

A DRUNKEN CLERGYMAN.—An action has been brought in the Court of Exchequer, by an attorney's clerk, against the Briton Life Association, to recover 50*s*, the amount of an insurance on the life of the Rev. Theodore Buckley. The facts were very similar to those in the actions brought by Mr. Truelock, related in our last week's paper. The policy was said to be "indisputable;" but the company refused to pay on the ground that it had been obtained by fraud—Mr. Buckley (to the plaintiff's knowledge, but unknown to them) having been a confirmed drunkard, and afflicted with *delirium tremens*, of which he died. When he went into a public-house for a dram, he was obliged to put

his mouth to the glass on the counter, his hand being too "shaky" to lift it; and in the morning he would obtain from a chemist what is called a "pick-me-up"—a dose composed of sal volatile, camphor, and orange-peel, to steady the nerves. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

THEFT IN THE PRESENCE OF JUSTICE.—A man, named David Read, has been committed for trial on a charge of stealing a pocket-handkerchief from a young man in the justice-room of the Mansion House. The accused, with great assurance of manner, said that the charge was calculated to do him a great deal of mischief, and that the very imputation was injurious. Alderman Carden, who commented on the man's audacity in committing the theft in the justice-room, refused to dispose of the case summarily.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—John Mason was charged at the Westminster police office with rescuing a notorious thief and ticket-of-leave man from the custody of the police. A gentleman named Kibbin was passing along Victoria-street, at eleven o'clock on the morning of Wednesday week, when a well-known thief, named Andrews, attempted to steal his gold watch and guard, for which offence he has since been committed for trial. He was apprehended in Duck-lane; but the constable who had charge of him was surrounded by his associates and other bad characters, and was beaten, kicked, and trampled upon until the man was rescued. Mason was foremost in the attack, and repeatedly assaulted the constable. He was committed for a month to hard labour in the House of Correction.

PASSION.—A travelling tinker, who gave his name Thomas Eveland, has appeared at the Westminster police-office on a charge of cruelty to his child, a little girl, ten years of age. The father, having reason to believe that the girl had lost five shillings, dragged her out of bed at night, and beat her severely with a gutta-percha whip while in a state of nudity. She screamed out, and, the neighbourhood being alarmed, a woman came to the spot, and begged the man to desist; but he replied that he would beat the child all night. Her screams were then again heard for some time, and it would seem that the punishment was continued for three-quarters of an hour. At length, the police arrived, by whom the child was found bleeding from the shoulders and back. She was then taken to the workhouse, together with the man's three other young children, all of whom were in a filthy and deplorable condition. The mother, it appeared, was in prison. Two of the witnesses, who resided on the spot, said that the general conduct of the man to his children was kind, and the girl herself admitted that he had never beaten her before. The accused acknowledged that he had been very severe, but pleaded the loss of the money as an excuse. He was sent to prison for four months, with hard labour.

DEATH BY POISON.—An inquest has been held at Leeds on the body of Mrs. Sarah Ritchie, a widow, aged fifty-one, who has died apparently from the effects of a large dose of bichromate of potass. The son of the deceased woman, who is a dyer, stated that he knew the poisonous qualities of bichromate of potass, and he believed his mother did. She had asked him for some about a month previously, for the purpose of killing bugs; but he denied her. The inquest was adjourned.

MURDER NEAR DERBY.—Enoch Stone, a glovemaker, was robbed and murdered on the high-road between Nottingham and Derby, on Monday night, probably about midnight. From the pools of blood found in various places on the road, it would seem that the death-struggle was severe. Among other things, the deceased was robbed of the boots he was wearing. When a wayfaring man, about twelve o'clock at night, came upon Mr. Stone, he found him dying from his injuries, and he expired in his own house at six o'clock on Tuesday morning. Two Irish field-labourers, a man dressed like a sailor, and a woman, are in custody. An inquest has been opened, but is adjourned till Monday next.

A CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED INFANCIDE.—The Rev. Patrick King, curate of Aston, a village near Birmingham, and said to be a seceder from the Romish Church, introduced, some weeks ago, a young lady, named Miss Ann Downes, to the locality, stating that she was the wife of a friend. Apartments were taken for her at a respectable house, and there she was delivered of a child. Shortly afterwards she was removed to Mr. King's house, and the child was put out to nurse. In less than two weeks after the birth, Mr. King hired a vehicle, and told the driver to take him to Trinity Church. He had the child and a little girl with him. After they had started, he directed the coachman to drive to Lapworth Hill. Here, at a lonely spot, Mr. King left the carriage, with the little girl in it, taking the child with him under pretence of leaving it with a nurse. He walked away across some fields, and came back in a few minutes without the infant, which was afterwards found by a boy lying in a marsh-pit by the side of a deep pool of water. Mr. King, together with Miss Downes (who is his step-sister), have been arrested. The child is the illegitimate offspring of the clergyman.

ANOTHER RACING PALMER.—Alfred Palmer, a fly and cabowner, who described himself as a brother of the celebrated Rugeley poisoner, has been fined sixty shillings for two assaults, one on a Mr. Hunt, the other on a Mr. Smith. The last-named gentlemen were re-

turning from the Hampton races in a phaeton, which passed a fly driven by Mr. Palmer, who then drove his vehicle in such a way as to injure the legs of Mr. Hunt's horse. Mr. Hunt went after him, and was abused and knocked down. Mr. Smith then ran to his friend's assistance, and was similarly treated. Finally, Mr. Palmer was given into custody, and the magistrate, after three hours' conflicting testimony, decided against him.

RESPECTABLE SHOPKEEPERS.—Wm. George Wilson, a milliner, of Beech-street, Barbican, and John Wilson, a draper, of Clare-street, Clare-market, are under remand at Guildhall, charged with being unlawfully in possession of sundry lengths of ribands, which had been stolen from the premises of Mr. Hutchins, of Wood-street, Cheapside.

THE STATE OF OUR STREETS AT NIGHT.—A savage assault, probably with that death-dealing instrument called, a life-preserver, was made on Tuesday night by three men in Rupert-street, Haymarket, on a theatrical assistant named Henry Edmunds, who was held and beaten about the face till he was nearly murdered. The object is supposed to have been plunder; but this failed. One man is in custody, and under remand at Marlborough-street.

ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—John Barry, an Irishman, was charged at Bow-street, on Thursday, with ill-treating his wife. The woman was lying in bed, drunk, with, as she stated, "her poor infant at her breast," when her husband beat her, first with a chair, and afterwards with a large file, until the blood spouted out. The infant, however, proved to be four years old. The man was committed for a month.

STATE OF TRADE.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the week ending last Saturday, show in most cases an improvement, consequent upon the course taken by the Government on the American question. At Manchester, the markets exhibited considerable firmness at the commencement, although there was subsequently rather less activity. The Birmingham iron trade has been partly in suspense, previous to the midsummer meetings of the manufacturers; but it is not expected that any reduction in prices will be adopted. The failure of Louis and Mier, a mercantile house, has been announced, with liabilities for 50,000*l.*, and assets which may yield 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. The winding-up of the estate of Ruffords and Wragge, the bankers of Stourbridge and Bromsgrove, who failed in 1851, has been completed, and the result is that the debts proved have amounted to 398,998*l.*, while the assets realized have been 68,847*l.*, out of which, 17,412*l.* have gone for expenses. The Nottingham advices describe no alteration; the market is quiet, but healthy, and employment is general. In the woollen districts there is a tendency to dulness, and the manufacturers are disposed to lessen their amount of production. From the Irish linen-markets the accounts are still favourable.—*Times.*

The strike of shipwrights came before the attention of Mr. Selfe, the Thames magistrate, on Tuesday, when six men, all natives of Ireland, who had recently been hired at Limerick, were charged with deserting from their employment. Mr. Selfe suggested that the matter should be referred to arbitration; but this was not agreed to, and the case was then gone into. The men's counsel brought forward certain legal objections to show that they had never entered the service of Messrs. Young, Son, and Magnay, their alleged employers; and this being allowed by the magistrate, the accused were discharged.

The recent discovery of iron ores in the uncultivated wilds of Exmoor Forest, Devonshire, is expected to produce a complete revolution in the iron trade.

Mr. William Rathbone, merchant and magistrate at Liverpool, received a deputation on Tuesday from the men on strike, asking him to mediate between them and the company. He consented to do so.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A VESSEL ABANDONED AT SEA.—A large ship, completely dismasted and abandoned (says a Cork paper), was discovered on Wednesday week, by the crews of two pilot cutters and a fishing smack belonging to the port of Crookhaven. On approaching the vessel, they found that the three masts were gone close to the deck, that she had also lost her rudder, while the roundhouse and fore-topgallant castle appeared as if they had been burnt. On boarding the ship, the men ascertained that she was called the "Moko Castle, or "Moro Castle" (it was difficult to discover which), of Windsor, Nova Scotia.

SURROUNDED LOSS OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.—The probable loss of the American ship Ocean Queen, Captain Smith, commander, one of the London and New York line of packet-ships, was reported at Lloyd's last Saturday. This vessel left the London Docks on the 8th of February, with a miscellaneous cargo of merchandise and eighty-five steerage passengers. On the 15th of February, she was seen outside the Isle of Wight, when she signalled "all well." Since then, not the least tidings have been heard of her, and there is too much reason to fear that she has got beset by floating ice. She was a first-class ship of about 1000 tons burden; and with her

passengers, officers, and crew, she had on board, all told, about 110 persons.

THE LIGHT CAVALRY CHARGE AT BALAKLAVA.—A correspondence between Lord Cardigan and Lord George Paget, with reference to the celebrated "death-ride" of the light cavalry at Balaklava, has been published in the morning papers. A difference of opinion exists between the two officers as to whether Lord George Paget, for a brief space on the occasion alluded to, was in command of the 11th Hussars. Lord George asserts the affirmative, Lord Cardigan the negative, contending that the temporary contact, in the course of retreat, of the 4th Light Dragoons, commanded by Lord George Paget, and the 11th Hussars, would not invest his lordship, though the senior officer, with command of both. Lord George complains of a statement, in a letter signed "Charles Wood," that the attack of the 8th Hussars on the Russian Lancers alone, saved our 4th Light Dragoons and 11th Hussars. Lord Cardigan agrees that this is erroneous, but thinks that the attack alluded to must have been of service to the two last-named regiments.

AFFRAY AT ALDERSHOTT BETWEEN GERMAN AND ENGLISH TROOPS.—Some serious disturbances have taken place at Aldershot between the 2nd German Jägers and the 1st and 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The Germans seem to have been the aggressors, and it appears that they attacked the English troops with bayonets, knives, sticks and stones, apparently without provocation. It was at one time feared that it would be necessary to employ the cavalry to part them; but this was happily avoided by the cessation of the riot. Several men are seriously wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen held a levee on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace.—The Queen, Prince Albert, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster with their presence on Thursday at Grosvenor House.

ANOTHER AMERICAN "DIFFICULTY."—An incident, exceedingly petty in itself, but of some importance in the present state of our relations with America, occurred at the Queen's levee on Wednesday. An American gentleman presented himself, but, as he was dressed in a frock-coat, yellow waistcoat, and black neckcloth, the Master of the Ceremonies courteously intimated that he could not be admitted. The American was highly indignant; asserted that the frock-coat was part of some Transatlantic uniform; and claimed to be admitted as he then was. This being still refused, he left in anger. But the worst part of the business was that Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, espoused his countryman's quarrel, and left also. Such is the version given by the official *Globe*, and by the *Times*; according to the *Daily News* the facts were these:—"The United States Minister was accompanied by the Professor of Military Science in one of the United States professional establishments. This gentleman wore his ordinary and proper military uniform, consisting of a military frock-coat, white waistcoat, and black stock, such as he presents himself in before his military superiors, and that he especially selected this as the proper costume in which to appear at her Majesty's levee, for presentation by the Minister of his Government. Her Majesty, on being informed of the difficulty raised by the Master of the Ceremonies, at once directed the admission of the gentleman in question. Unfortunately, however, before the Queen's directions could be delivered the party had left the palace."

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—In lighting a wax-taper in her boudoir, on Tuesday, the Princess Royal set fire to the sleeve of her gauze dress. She had the presence of mind immediately to extinguish the flames; but her arm was much burnt.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF BISHOPS.—The resignation of some of the bishops is talked of. An anonymous writer in the *Times* speaks of the retiring pensions likely to be proposed for the Bishops of London and Durham as respectively 10,000*l.* and 8000*l.*

THE HON. JULIAN FANE has received the appointment of Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE WESLEYANS.—The Wesleyan ministers and laymen of the Manchester and Bolton district have forwarded a resolution to the Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking him for the course which he pursued in relation to the Sunday bands. To this his Grace returned a gracious reply, with his appropriate official signature, "Cantuar."

AN ABBÉ'S ADVICE TO THE POPE.—A thoroughly orthodox Catholic priest, the Abbé Michon, in a pamphlet just published in Paris, which will probably make a great sensation, seriously advocates the expediency of the Pope renouncing all dominion at Rome, and going to Jerusalem, there to reside as the spiritual head of the Church. The Abbé starts with the assumption that the renunciation of the temporal power of the Pope at Rome is inevitable. The Cardinals, the Abbé admits, would not like the change of locality, but he affirms that the plan has been favourably entertained by many European governments.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—A young man named Richard Moore, in the employ of Mr. Walker, town-clerk of Wolverhampton, has been examined before the magis-

trates of that town, and committed for trial, on a charge of committing a forgery, by altering a word and figure in a security granted by the Wolverhampton Board of Health, and likewise with having embezzled the sum of 200*l.* Bail not being produced, he was detained in custody until he could find the required amount. He was confined in one of the cells of the police-station during the day, but, as none of them afforded any sleeping accommodation, he was sent at night to an inn in the town, under the care of a parish constable. He slept in a room on the third floor, the constable remaining with him the whole night, when he always locked the door. On waking one morning about five o'clock, the officer found that Moore had escaped. The door was still locked, as it had been on the previous night; but on further examination, the constable perceived that the prisoner had effected his escape through the window. A towel fastened to the two sash cords, with a piece of rope attached to the other end, was hanging outside, and by this the fugitive had descended to the second floor, and then leaped to the ground. Not a square of glass was broken in the descent, and no footmarks were left on the wall.

THE CRIMEA.—The Russians have announced that they will not allow the importation of merchandise into the Crimea except by Theodosia and Eupatoria. General Jaknowski has been appointed Civil Governor of the Crimea. The 71st Regiment has been sent back from Balaklava to Kerich, at the request of the Russians, until the departure of the Turks. Surgeon O'Connor has committed suicide. The Russians have offered to purchase the old huts.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIVES.—A shocking catastrophe has occurred in Leman-street, Whitechapel. The house of Mrs. Rebecca Solomons, a clothier, residing in that street, was discovered on Sunday morning last to be on fire. An alarm was raised, and a little girl appeared at one of the first floor windows, crying out that her mother, brother, and sisters were in the fire. She was induced to jump out, and her fall being broken by some one catching her, she was not hurt. Mrs. Isaacs then followed, but was so much injured by the leap, that it was found necessary to convey her to the hospital. When the fire-escape arrived, the flames were so violent as to prevent its being used. The men, however, dragged forth the servant-girl, who suddenly appeared at the kitchen window, having only just been wakened by the commotion; but the three children of Mrs. Solomons—ten, seven, and four years of age—it was found impossible to rescue. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BANQUET AT TRINITY HOUSE.—The annual entertainment formerly given on Trinity Monday, took place last Saturday at Trinity House. Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and other distinguished persons were present.

THE SUICIDE AT THE AGAPEMONE.—The inquest on the body of Miss Maber (whose death was alluded to in our last week's paper) has been concluded, the jury finding a verdict of "Temporary Insanity." It appeared that she had transferred 1700*l.* of her property to Mr. Prince, the head of the "Abode of Love."

THE ENGLISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.—John Lincoln, Dépôt Sergeant-Major, 13th Light Dragoons, writes to the *Times* to express his acknowledgments of the kindness accorded to him and his fellow prisoners while in Russia by various English residents. He also speaks of the Russians as a "kind-hearted and generous people;" but of their Government he "cannot sufficiently express his disgust, for obliging the English prisoners of war to march in the rear of their convicts."

SALE OF MR. C. J. MARC'S ESTABLISHMENT.—The whole of the extensive establishment of Mr. C. J. Marc, the shipbuilder of Blackwall, is to be sold by auction next month.

THE MISTES SHEARWOOD.—The Misses Elizabeth and Ann Shearwood, who have been in prison for fourteen years for contempt of the Court of Queen's Bench, have been released, through the intercession of Mr. Hadfield, M.P.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—One of the fore wheels of an engine on the Tunbridge-Wells and Hastings branch of the South-Eastern Railway flew off last Saturday morning, while the train was in motion. The engine continued its course for a few yards, and then fell across the rails, which were torn up for some distance; the carriages were separated, and dashed in various directions, and the driver was killed. Injuries of a slight nature were sustained by the stoker, and by one of the passengers; the rest escaped unharmed.

PRINCE OSCAR OF SWEDEN.—arrived at Dover last Saturday evening.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Eight persons have been killed in a coal-pit belonging to Lord Ward at the Old Park, Dudley. On the morning of Friday week, about thirty labourers, men and boys, went down into the pit to work, and early in the evening twenty of them left, the other ten still remaining in the colliery. Shortly afterwards, two young men descended the shaft with the intention of working in the mine all night. On their arrival in the pit, eight of the remaining ten labourers prepared to leave. They ascended in the usual manner and had almost reached the top in safety, when, just as the banksman was about to "land" them, the pit chain broke in two, and the men were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, forty-six yards below. It seems

that they must have fallen perpendicularly, as no noise was heard by those below until the poor fellows reached the bottom. News of the accident was quickly spread through the colliery, and, help being speedily obtained, a long rope was lowered into the pit, by means of which the eight men were gradually drawn up. Five of them were quite dead, and the other three so near it that they died a few hours afterwards. The bodies were all horribly mutilated. The pit chain, which is supposed to have been made about two years ago, was round at one end and flat at the other, the point where it broke being about six yards from the end, so that this weight of chain, together with the heavy log commonly attached to pit chains, fell upon the men after they had fallen to the bottom of the shaft. The deceased were all very young, the oldest not being more than twenty-two, and several of them were mere boys.

OFFICIAL PAPERS ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.—Further papers relative to recruiting in the United States were presented to Parliament on Thursday. They include Mr. Marcy's despatch communicating the fact of the dismissal of the British Minister and the British Consuls, and the affidavits which accompanied the same; a letter from Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon, dated London, June 19; a memorandum by Consul Barclay, containing a denial of Mr. Marcy's charges *ipsosemissis verbis*; correspondence of Consul Mathew with Mr. Marcy and with the Earl of Clarendon; and, finally, Earl Clarendon's reply to Mr. Marcy. In the last-named paper, the English Foreign Minister states that he cannot see in the documents forwarded by the American Government any reasons for discrediting the assurances of Mr. Crampton and the consuls. On the contrary, he thinks the President must have been "misled by erroneous information, and by the testimony of witnesses undeserving of belief." He cannot but consider the dismissal of the English representatives as an "unfriendly" act; "but, in the present case, her Majesty's Government are bound to accept the formal and repeated declarations of the President of his belief that these officers of her Majesty have violated the laws of the Union, and are on that account unacceptable organs of communication with the Government and authorities of the United States." Her Majesty, therefore, "cannot be advised to suspend diplomatic intercourse with the American Government. Mr. Crampton writes that, if the alleged acts of violation on his part of the American municipal laws "are acts by which persons were informed of where and on what terms they would be received into her Majesty's service on British territory, or by which aid and assistance was afforded to them to reach that country, I do not deny that acts of that sort were authorized by me; but I may add that such acts were neither illegal nor a violation of the sovereignty of the United States. As to invitations or inducements, I never offered them to anybody, although it appears that I might legally have done so." The affidavit he describes as "a tissue of falsehoods."—A despatch from Lord Clarendon to Mr. Marcy, on the Central American question, dated June 26th, has also been published. His Lordship still contends for the merely prospective interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; asserts the right of England to occupy the Bay Islands (which she has done since 1839); and admits that she lays no claim to any possession or territory on the Mosquito coast, and could not, without violating the treaty of 1850, hold San Juan de Nicaragua, or any other point in Central America. Her Majesty's Government is equally desirous with the President to enter into communications, with a view to a friendly settlement.

GENERAL WILLIAMS AT HARROW.—Thursday having been fixed for the delivery of the Harrow speeches, the opportunity was embraced of inviting General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the chapel of Harrow School, which is intended as a memorial to the Harrovians who fell in the late war. After the ceremony, the General addressed the boys. On being asked to attend, he said, "I wrote back, accepting the invitation, and saying that I hoped I should not be doing wrong in bringing with me some of the men of Kars. (*Cheers.*) In the first place, here is Colonel Lake, a Harrow man—(*cheers*)—an officer who did his duty day and night—working by day and watching by night. (*Applause.*) Again, here is Captain Teesdale, my aide-de-camp, who distinguished himself in every instance during the siege, and on the memorable 14th of September he kept the key of the position for fourteen hours. (*Applause.*) And then here is my secretary, Mr. Churchill,"—and, laying his hands on that gentleman's shoulder, the General said, "Come forward, Churchill," and drew him forward, he himself appearing much affected. "Mr. Churchill," continued General Williams, "has, though a civilian, done great good in the service of his country." With respect to military education, Sir William Williams said:—"I may perhaps be permitted to remark that I feel very glad to think that positions in the army are to be thrown open to public competition. Of that I am very glad; but I must observe that we have not the books to teach those who are to become candidates. I hope the press of this country will take the matter up, and have the best works on the continent translated."—Lord Palmerston afterwards briefly addressed the meeting.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, June 28.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In this House, the COUNTIES POLICE BILL was read a third time, and passed.—Lord DERBY'S OATH OF ABJURATION BILL passed through Committee, after some opposition from Lord LYNDHURST.—The rest of the sitting was occupied by a dispute between the Earl of PORTSMOUTH and the Bishop of EXETER, on the subject of the refusal of the latter to consecrate a burial-ground at Torrington, Devonshire, because it was not fenced. In the course of the discussion, the LORD CHANCELLOR stated that the non-conformists had a right at common law to be buried in consecrated burial-ground.

The House adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

In answer to Mr. G. H. MOORE, LORD PALMERSTON said that he could not promise to give a day for a discussion on the subject of our relations with the United States, believing that a discussion would impede the negotiations now going on.

ENTRY OF CRIMEAN TROOPS INTO LONDON.

In answer to Mr. NOEL, Lord PALMERSTON said that no slight was intended with respect to regiments of the line coming from the Crimea, by confining the triumphal entry of troops into London to the Guards; the latter were chosen solely because they composed the garrison of London, and it would not be convenient to bring other troops to town.

APPELLETT JURISDICTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In answer to Mr. RAIKES CURRIE, Lord PALMERSTON said that the above bill was no more a compromise than other measures. He did not say the bill was exactly what the Government wished, but he thought it so important that the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords should be reformed, that he should support it with all the power of the Government.—Mr. DISRAELI protested against the notion of the support by his party of this bill being the result of a compromise.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM urged the necessity of passing the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill before proceeding with the Testametary Jurisdiction Bill, which gave an appeal in will cases to the House of Lords. He referred to a bill charging the revenues of India with an amount of 15,000/- for the Nawab of Surat, and urged that an alteration should be made to the standing orders of the House, requiring such charges on Indian revenue to have the sanction of the Crown.

CHURCH RATES BILL.

Sir WILLIAM CLAY having inquired whether the Government meant to fix a day to go on with this bill, which they had adopted, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said it was impossible to grant a day, and the bill was withdrawn.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Mr. G. H. MOORE, referring to Lord Palmerston's refusal to give him a day for the American debate, stated his intention of bringing his motion on the earliest opportunity.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

On going into Committee of Supply, Lord ELCHO moved for an address to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the most eligible site for a National Gallery.

The motion was opposed by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER for the Government, and a warm debate followed, in which Mr. TITE, Mr. CURITT, Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. SPOONER, Lord J. RUSSELL, Mr. G. VERNON, Mr. DISRAELI, and Lord PALMERSTON took part, the contest being whether a bill introduced by the Government to enable them to purchase a site for a national gallery at Kensington should be agreed to or not.

On a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 155; against it, 145. Majority, 8.—The Government was thus defeated.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE HUME MEMORIAL.—A meeting was held at the Mansion House yesterday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, for taking steps to provide some memorial in honour of the late Joseph Hume. A resolution in favour of opening a City subscription-list, to be limited to 10/- for individual subscribers, was carried unanimously. A committee was appointed, and the meeting dissolved.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return of admissions for six days ending Friday, June 27th, 1856, including season ticket holders, 55,276.

THE AFFAIR AT THE LEVEE.—The *Morning Post* says that apologetical explanations have been offered by the American Minister, and accepted.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A GENTLEMAN.—Mr. Wade, a gentleman of fortune, residing at Lorrimore New Town, Walworth, and lately notorious for his quarrelsome disposition and drinking habits, has nearly murdered a plasterer named Nolan. Returning home with two women, he introduced them into the house, though his wife and family live with him there; in about half

an hour, one of these women rushed to the door, shouting "Murder!" Nolan entered, and was struck by Mr. Wade, who clove his head with a sabre. Mr. Wade, who seemed almost insane, was immediately apprehended; and Nolan lies in hospital in a dangerous state.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

The Leader.
SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—Dr. ARNOLD.

A NAVAL WAR.

It was a Greek saying, that we injure our enemies because it is pleasant, and our friends because it is easy. There are persons who imagine that it would be easy to injure America, and who are, half unconsciously, inclined to a war that would measure the limited forces of the Union against the incomparably superior armaments of Great Britain. We do not care at present to ascertain how far the triumphant parallel might be carried; but there are some considerations connected with the recent policy of England, which ought not to be kept out of view when the idea of a naval war is present in many minds. By the joint declaration of England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Turkey, and Sardinia, at Paris, privateering is abolished, the neutral flag is allowed to cover enemy's goods, the privilege of establishing paper blockades is surrendered. These points are familiar to the public. But has the public familiarized itself with the inevitable influence of such changes upon the next naval war in which England may find herself engaged? The American Government adheres to the principle that free ships make free goods, that neutral goods are free in enemy's vessels, and that blockades to be binding must be effective; but in the event of war, the whole advantage of these provisions would be on the side of America, while America evinces no disposition to surrender the right of privateering.

Since the foundation of the Union the American Government have always maintained and sought to incorporate in the public law of nations the principle that the neutral flag covers the cargo, and that blockades to be binding must be effective. The disagreement of Great Britain and the United States on these questions led mainly to the war of 1812. American ships had been confiscated for carrying produce to French ports, or French property to neutral ports. Blockades had been established over many degrees of latitude, with scarcely a ship or a gun to enforce them, and vessels venturing within the interdicted limits were liable to seizure; the right of search was enforced to an extent that exasperated the commercial classes in America. Great Britain did not, upon the close of the war, specifically renounce her pretensions; but the United States invariably denied and resisted them. Great Britain, in fact, adhered inflexibly to her old maritime laws, in spite of many formidable efforts on the part of the continental powers to relax and set them aside. She had once during the last century, by the quadruple treaty with Holland, France,

and Spain, allowed that the character of the ship should determine the cargo; but during her next naval war found it necessary to resume, in all their rigour, the maxims of her ancient code, and by the overpowering operation of her decrees provoked that Armed Neutrality which, headed by CATHERINE II., included nearly all the continental states of Europe. Still, in spite of this stupendous coalition, the advantages conferred on Great Britain by the extent of her fleets, and the destructive effect of her right of search and her blockades, enabled her to triumph, and to emerge from the war confirmed in her maritime supremacy. That example was followed during the wars of the Revolution. The trade of the neutral states was interrupted almost as completely as that of the belligerents. Scarcely a vessel could show itself at sea, in any part of the world, without breaking the limits of some fictitious blockade, without being searched, and condemned to seizure. The general peace left the maritime code of Europe untouched, with all its uncertainties and barbarities; though the United States have unremittingly endeavoured to procure, in this respect, a revision of the public law of nations. Upon the commencement of the war with Russia, orders in council were issued in England, announcing certain relaxations of her practice in respect of the neutral flag; but it was distinctly and emphatically declared that the relaxation was exceptional, and was not to be construed into a change of policy or an abandonment of doctrine.

The Paris declaration surprised the American Government. That Government, of course, could not but acquiesce in a declaration which established its peculiar principles as the international law of the Old World, but its assent is limited to the second, third, and fourth points. The right of privateering will not be surrendered by the United States while their navy remains upon its present inferior scale. It has not been the policy of their Government to keep up, during peace, all the machinery of war; they could not encounter, with their public armed ships, the enormous fleets that would certainly be fitted out by Great Britain. At the same time, the United States are not exempt from naval attacks, and, therefore, to compensate for their deficiency in the organized means of defence, they rely upon the conversion of the large merchant service into a fleet of cruisers, to let loose all over the world, to protect American commerce, and give employment to the huge navies of Europe. The abolition of privateering, according to the American argument, would strengthen an enemy's means of attacking the United States, and diminish their resources of defence. The English argument is, that to surrender the right of privateering and the right of search without any reciprocal concessions on the part of America, is to impair the foundation of our maritime power. In the event of war, a thousand cruisers would be armed in the American ports, and terrify the English trader in every sea. Neither our Indian nor our colonial trade would be safe: a large proportion of our naval forces must be engaged as convoys, another large proportion must be occupied in maintaining those blockades which, during the last great maritime struggle, we established by a penful of ink and a sheet of paper. The term *Filibuster* was first applied to British captains by French writers, when, in 1801, the right of search was enforced in every sea, and when the enemy's trade was destroyed, under whatever flag it was carried on. It is certain that the exercise of this right was calculated to increase prodigiously the power of England

during a naval war. The objection that it is barbarous to make war upon private interests is one of the fallacies inseparable from political sentimentality. All wars, all blockades, are directed against private interests; nor are private interests attacked more grievously when neutral ships are forbidden to carry enemy's goods, than when the enemy's goods are seized in his own vessels. It is by injuring the personal and private interests of individuals that nations are exhausted, and restrained from the continuance of war.

The abandonment of the right of search, and the declaration that free ships make free goods, may increase the courtesies of modern warfare, but they amount to a serious departure from the historical policy of England—the policy that made her naval power supreme. What was the reason of this sacrifice? Where was its necessity? It was natural that France, Russia, and Prussia should denounce the principles of a maritime code which have always operated to their detriment; but why the British Government, without consulting the Legislature, or securing the reciprocity of the United States, should yield a right which enabled England to defeat the Armed Neutrality, is inconceivable. It would almost appear as if the powers interested in forcing us into an American war had cajoled Lord PALMERSTON into this unfortunate capitulation.

At all events, when the probabilities of a naval war are discussed, it should be remembered that our means of offence have been diminished by this act of Lord PALMERSTON's Cabinet, and that while we repudiate the co-operation of privateers, our enemy would send them flying before every wind, harassing and threatening our commerce wherever a ship can float.

A CAUTION TO ITALY.

LORD PALMERSTON has thought it necessary, in the most public place and in the most emphatic manner, to caution the Sardinian Government. England, he says, would regard any aggressive act on the part of Sardinia as unfriendly to herself. This is a new development of mystification. It is a menace to the Liberal party in Italy, it implies a want of confidence in Sardinia, it furnishes Austria with a quotation to prove to the Italians that they have not the sympathy, and will not have the support, of England.

Austria is the aggressor in Italy. It is not Sardinia that threatens Austria; it is Austria that threatens Sardinia. Her military camps, formed with unprecedented celerity, have been planted close to the Sardinian frontier. Her system of occupation resembles a beleaguered line drawn round the Piedmontese territory. The peace of Italy is disturbed by her violence; she thrusts her protectorate upon the Duchies; her armies are everywhere present, her propaganda is everywhere active, yet Lord PALMERSTON insinuates a suspicion that the policy of Piedmont is aggressive. At the same time, the Austrian journals and the Neapolitan crown lawyers are endeavouring to persuade the Italians under their domination that Piedmont is in a state of disastrous anarchy. Really, the police of the Continent are enabled to damage the Liberal cause sufficiently by falsehood and defamation without the aid of the British Premier.

The friends of order may be well assured that, into whatever course of policy Count CAVOUR may be forced, there are men in Italy who will not resign themselves to Austrian despotism. Italy will turn against her oppressors. The Tory prints in England, discerning this consummation in the distance, regret that they have avowed

their sympathy with the cause of Italian independence—a sympathy arising entirely out of a desire to discredit the Whigs. The Triple Alliance has not sealed the fate of the people of Italy. France and Austria, no doubt, would combine to save society, and England might play her false and little part; but empires are not most powerful when they make the greatest display of their power, nor is the rule of Austria in Italy rendered more secure by the fact that she is compelled to make military demonstrations at every point to repress the rising spirit of the nation. We are not to forget that which closet politicians, who write without knowledge of the movements in progress, affect to set aside, that twenty-five millions of a brave and cultured people are impatient for the release of their beautiful land from foreign occupation. They may be taunted with the fate of Sicily, and threatened with the fate of Brescia; but they know the price of liberty, and they know, also, that the despotism of Austria is not the only despotism in Europe that is reared on hollow foundations.

There is reason to believe that intimate relations have recently been established between the Piedmontese and Prussian Governments; that a strong party in the Duchies of Parma and Tuscany is prepared to resist the progress of Austrian encroachment; that the great Powers are not agreed on the Italian question; that the Papal Cabinet is at variance with that of Vienna on important points. That the great Powers are not in harmony is proved by the language of the Prussian journals, and by that of the Central German organ, which affirm, with not less earnestness than Count CAVOUR, that the Austrian occupation of Italy is a source of evil; that Austria will not be permitted to drag the German Confederation into a course of action unfavourable to the Italian people; and that, if she undertakes the enterprise, she will undertake it alone. This is an important aspect of the crisis—for a crisis there is, though it may develop itself slowly.

"In 1848," remarks the *Correspondance Italienne*, "Piedmont had to encounter the hostility of the whole German body. In 1856 it accredits a special envoy to the Diet of Frankfort, and receives from Prussia only cordial assurances of friendship and goodwill." Thus the policy of Austria encounters obstacles which are entirely omitted from the calculations of certain English writers.

The Italian nation can only regard these movements in the light of useful checks upon the violence of Austrian policy. Their own destinies must be worked out by their own hands. When the *Opinione* bids them confide in diplomacy, they listen to the reply of the *Diritto* and the *Unione*, and refuse to put their trust in foreign statesmen any more than in foreign soldiers.

SADLEIR'S ART OF BOOK-KEEPING.
IN December last the Tipperary Bank, the lever by which JOHN SADLEIR dragged up resources when he specially required them, was in imminent danger of that final smash which happened in the spring. It was very necessary to raise a hundred thousand pounds; JOHN SADLEIR thought that that sum could be obtained by persuading certain English shareholders to part with their money and lodge it in Tipperary Bank shares; for that purpose it was necessary to make the bank, then in a state of hopeless insolvency, appear to be a flourishing concern. The sums in its coffers must appear to have increased, its business-connexion must have increased, the customers' accounts and balances must have

increased, the profits must have increased. All this was counter to the fact, but it was necessary to show it upon paper. JOHN SADLEIR did so. He represented that the customers' balances had reached 759,223*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, with various other inspiring figures. But having told this to JOHN LAW, an Englishman, and some others, it was necessary that the report presented to the shareholders at the general Tipperary meeting in February should tally; and JOHN SADLEIR wrote to his brother JAMES that letter which was read in the Dublin Rolls Court on Friday last, telling JAMES how "to work" the accounts—how to set down 500,000*l.* as deposits for JOHN SADLEIR, and then to make out accounts amounting to 561,000*l.*, distributed between five railway and other companies as advances made to JOHN, representing the said companies. He instructs his brother how "to work" a profit out of the figures—how to pay 6 per cent. interest, and 3 per cent. bonus. JAMES obeyed orders, more money was thrown into the bankrupt concern, and everybody knows the sequel.

In this letter JOHN SADLEIR says that he is only recommending his brother to do what had been done by three banks which he names. It has been averred that those banks, whose names are known, have not, in fact, been guilty of the practices; that it was only one amongst JOHN's round assertions to snatch a kind of moral support for his reckless course. It may be so; but no one will pretend that the art of book-keeping, as it is laid down by JOHN SADLEIR, has not been practised by the officers of other banks. We have seen lately a Lichfield bank, which was bankrupt at the death of its last manager, continue its organized bankruptcy through a long period in the life of its successor; the same was the case with STRAHAN, PAUL, and BATES, and now we have the Tipperary Bank. Here are three banks known to have maintained an outward show unsustained by facts; but is it possible to assert that those are the only three banks so managed? Recently, well-known accountants in the City declined to construct accounts according to the plan pointed out, and those who required them to do it appeared to think that there was nothing very unusual in the requirements.

JOHN SADLEIR's letter supplied some further evidence, which appears to have been overlooked. Is it not the case that many companies exist whose shareholders know comparatively little of the proceedings of their officers? What did all the shareholders in the Tipperary Bank know of JOHN SADLEIR's practices? His letter mentions five other companies—the South-Eastern Swiss Railway Company, the Prussian Coal Company, the Rome and Frascati Railway Company, the Grand Junction Railway Company, and the East Kent Railway Company: now, are all these fictitious companies? We believe not. It is probable that they have connected with them men of as high honour as any in the country; yet here they are figuring at the head of false accounts in a fraudulent bank. We know well enough that these companies are not the only firms placed in the same predicament. JOHN SADLEIR's transactions extended to others, and JOHN SADLEIR was not the only man of his class. There are other enterprizes at the present moment which partake, more or less, of the SADLEIR spirit,—to which, in fact, the SADLEIR art of book-keeping, and of money-getting, has been strictly applied.

How is it that these companies come into existence? How is it that they obtain credit? It is by the strength of the forms of conducting business in committees, in meetings of directors, and in such assemblages. As soon as twelve men get together, invariably

you find some few of business capacity and of vigorous organization, who obtain the mastery over the rest. Some few others, who know better, are weak and give way. The majority are idlers, who only come to get their guineas, swing backwards and forwards in their chairs, vote with the majority, and hasten off to their personal engagements. Men of this class are always led away by a show of importance. If a man looks wealthy, —has good plain, but "distinguished" clothes, —comes in his brougham or on horseback, —is known to go into high company,—or especially, if he is a Member of Parliament, with a probability of entering office, the herd will always vote with him, will always show their perception of distinction by appointing him to a high post,—will make him director, manager, anything,—and will trust him with their souls. It is this inherent vice of plural directorates, that calls the JOHN SADLEIRS into existence, and furnishes the opportunity for applying the SADLEIR art of book-keeping. It would be a deplorable mistake if we supposed the Tipperary Bank, and the five companies mentioned by SADLEIR, to be the only joint-stock enterprizes in whose high offices the tribe of SADLEIR is to be encountered.

PROTESTANT-POPERY AT LIVERPOOL.

The spirit of sectarian dictation will cease when men completely trust in the proverbial predominance of truth, and believe that it "will prevail" by its own force. That it will do so, we are convinced. Every day is giving us instances of truths established in the face of constituted authority and of armed prohibition. In Austria, Rome, France, and Spain, Pope and Caesar, judge and soldier, are engaged in preventing the people from knowing facts which have been established by science on the clearest evidence of human sense; but the facts in science prevail without the permission of Archbishop CULLEN, or the Society De Propaganda Fide; railways, magnetic telegraphs, improvements in navigation, getting into use just as if there were no pope to obstruct the path of science. Men who profess to speak in the name of religion, however, are seldom anxious that "the truth" should prevail: what they desire is, that their own opinion should prevail; or they would be willing enough for truth to develop *itself*, without their too devoted agency. In their heart of hearts Pope and Caesar cannot help a misgiving that men will ultimately neglect to believe that the sun moves round the earth, unless inquisitors and armies are employed to compel belief. In like manner, the Liverpool Clerical Society may entertain, in its own secret conscience, some doubt whether all its tenets will be established in the world, unless the leading members can expel from their own body men who do not think with them?

The society has been in existence for many years. It was intended to promote social meetings of the Evangelical clergy, for a pious, but for the most part uncritical, study of the Bible. They were "to discuss," but not "to debate." At the meetings of the society they brought forward particular chapters of the Scripture; and the older members having read up commentaries, reproduced their recollections of these commentaries. Gradually a "divarication of the Word" developed itself in the meetings. Dr. M'NEILE and the Irish Evangelists introduced high Calvinistical views. Mr. EWBANK, a pious and charitable man, corrected these extremes by what we call, though the word would perhaps be repudiated by the gentleman himself, a naturalist view of theology. Mr. EWBANK died, and Mr. MACNAUGHT, a young member of the society, appears to have received his

mantle. One evening the subject was Acts, vii. 1-16:—

Several speakers have pointed out the discrepancies between this part of Stephen's speech and the Old Testament history. Doubts have been raised, and miserable paltering explanations have been given of the five or six difficulties in these first fifteen verses of the protomartyr's speech. The chairman of the evening invites Mr. Macnaught, in due course, to make any remarks he likes. Mr. Macnaught settles on the 15th and 16th verses. He notices that Stephen says, Jacob and the patriarchs were buried in Sychem of Samaria; whereas the book of Genesis (l. 18) makes Jacob to have been "buried in the cave of the field of Machpelah before Mamre," or Hebron, to the South of Jerusalem. He notices that Stephen says that Abraham bought the sepulchre at Sychem from the sons of Emmor, the father of Sychem: whereas Genesis (l. 18) states that it was a burial-place at Machpelah that Abraham bought, and the same book of Genesis (xxxiii. 19) declares, that it was not Abraham but Jacob who bought a field in Shechem at the hand of the children of Hamor. Mr. Macnaught observes that here was an obvious discrepancy. The usual mode of explaining away this difficulty he supposed every man felt to be wholly unsatisfactory. Could the brethren, he asked for information—throw any light on this point? And if not, and if they must in candour confess that either Genesis, or Stephen, or Luke, was in error on a simple matter of historical fact like this, then what sacred had any student of the Bible that those sacred men who might err in plain matters of fact, might not also err in the mysteries of the faith?

These questions appear to have fallen like bombs among the members. The Irish Evangelists declared that it was interfering with the doctrine of inspiration. The managing committee itself invited discussion "on the question of inspiration," and here the new schism became wider. At this meeting Mr. MACNAUGHT "argued against the popular idea that inspiration implies infallibility,"—a subject on which he has since published a volume.* He insisted that the Bible was inspired, but that this did not prevent there being errors in the Bible. If rightly regarded, he said, this recognition of errors in the inspired volume rather helped Christian faith than otherwise. In short, as the chairman said, "Mr. MACNAUGHT questioned the inspirational infallibility of Holy Writ, though not its inspiration." Loud was the denunciation on the other side. Dr. BAXLEY had already said that there is no logical resting-place between verbal inspiration and atheism—a man must either believe that every word of Scripture is inspired, or he ought logically to deny the existence of a God. Mr. MIXTON "would not stoop to pick up a Bible that would lie at his feet unless he thought it was the infallible Word of God." "Infidelity" was thrown in Mr. MACNAUGHT's face. The young clergyman asked to be assisted in his doubts, asked to be aided with explanations, asked to be helped to further information. Dr. M'NIELE proposed to pay him "a friendly visit," and at that friendly visit discovered that there was no common *locus standi* between Mr. MACNAUGHT and the society. May came, that month of reviving nature and religious sweetness, and with it the formal notice for Mr. MACNAUGHT's expulsion from the society.

He had not only "discussed" The Bible, he had "criticised," he had "debated," he had doubted! He had found one mode of reconciling the human instrument, the published volume, under all its liability to misprint and other errors, with the broader truths of Christianity; but the man who could admit any doubt—what is he but the subject for expulsion?

There are no misprints in the Bible; there never were any. No man can really have taken part in the putting forth of that sacred volume, without being infallible in all that related to it. The writing of the text is without human error; the printing of the text must of course be on an equality with the writing, so there can be no misprint in it.

* Macnaught on Inspiration. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Printers could not print without misprints unless they were superior beings. They have all been moral persons; there is no instance of a compositor employed on any page of that volume who has gone astray in life. The publishers have been persons of irreproachable character. The shopkeepers that sell it never make mistakes. The banker who comments on the Bible must of course be perfectly strict in all his transactions with his neighbour. The opponents of Mr. MACNAUGHT must sustain this thesis; for if they admit of any qualification of the statement, "where are they to draw the line?" Admit that the banker commenting on the Bible, as one JOHN DEAN PAUL has done, could be incorrect in his accounts, and they may admit the possibility of human error in connexion with the volume. Admit that the publisher may possibly cheat even in the price of selling the volume, and they must admit that the printer as well as the publisher may be liable to error. Admit that the printing-press can err, and how can they vouch for the pen? But if the pen can go astray, may not the penman; and if the penman—

We will not pursue Mr. MACNAUGHT's very natural inquiry further. The Clerical Society cut it short by two modes: they expel Mr. MACNAUGHT from their body, and in order that he might not go forth to scatter his doubts upon an injured world, they send him out with a mark upon him. He had had his doubts, had he, of the infallibility of the text? Well, they avenged doubt with doubt. The Rev. C. E. TITTERTON, curate of St. Augustine's, called on Mr. MACNAUGHT's curate, "saying he thought Mr. MACNAUGHT had been very ill used, but that people had great doubts as to his moral character." Some insurance-office would not take his word; and something is said about a disputed church paving bill. That is the usual form in which the avenging angel of Calvinism executes his doom. If some unfortunate man, too earnest for the regulation piety, confesses a doubt as to the construction of texts, his fellow members at once conceive a doubt as to his "moral character." It is doubt for doubt. If he doubts the infallibility of STEPHEN, as Mr. MACNAUGHT did, they doubt the infallibility of his commercial morals; and surely, they may say, the commercial character of the Reverend JOHN MACNAUGHT is unimportant, compared to the character of STEPHEN, or of the whole of the Sacred Volume.

In turn, we have our doubt. We doubt whether this mode of meeting a polemical opponent by the trick of backbiting will any longer serve the purpose. On the contrary, the effect is decidedly injurious to faith. The vulgar are beginning to think that truths which need the expulsion of the inquirer, and are supported by the device of backbiting, are not of the kind which are "great and prevail." The true traitors to Christianity are men like those who travesty the inquisition in Liverpool, and supply the place of the rack with petty calumnia.

WHY IS MEAT SO DEAR?

Why is meat so dear? Every housekeeper is asking the question, and answering it with anathemas against "the butcher," whose "little bill" has swelled to formidable proportions for those that can pay; while for those that have just so much to spare and no more, the daily meal grows more scanty.

Why is meat so dear? For a very simple reason. The butcher has little or nothing to do with it. The reason is excessive speculation amongst those who deal in the wholesale animal. When the dealing was conducted at Smithfield market, there was a rule

to check this kind of stock-jobbing in the daily food of the people. There was a rule which forbade beasts sold on one day to be resold there before an interval of three weeks. No doubt this rule was evaded, and sometimes directly infringed; but it did tend to check the propensity of speculating. When the market was removed from Smithfield this old rule was not carried with it; it was forgotten amongst the ancient furniture, which is sometimes left behind in moving; and hence the new practice.

This practice is carried out more actively and extensively than the public supposes. Not only do the cattle-brokers speculate, but graziers themselves have entered into the market, as the cotton-manufacturers entered some time back into cotton broking for the Australian market. The manufacturers burned their fingers, and we suspect that the stock-jobbers in beef and mutton will not always get entire profits. The practice has descended even to the drovers. A man who can amass a little money, will buy stock on its way to London, and enter the market prepared to share all the operations of the "Bulls" and "Bears" of Copenhagen-fields.

The object of these people is of course to keep stock out of the market, and to realize as high prices as possible. The butcher is here but the agent for the consumer, and he is almost treated as an enemy by the combined jobbers. To him the high price of meat is a nuisance; it checks the trade, it subjects him to the reproaches of his regular customers. His only protection is that his neighbours in the trade are as badly off as he is.

There is no denying, however, that the high price of meat is in part artificial. It is not caused by scantiness; it is caused by the jobbing. There has been nothing in the grazing trade which threatens any scarcity of meat. If the high price, therefore, occasions great numbers to economize, they need not make up their minds that they must pay high prices, but they must reflect that the economizing in meat tends to bring down the price. Indeed, if all meat consumers could, like the Yankees when they began their disputes with England, enter into a non-consuming league, they would put such a pressure upon the butchers as would soon bring the jobbers to their senses. The butchers would be not displeased at such a combination; they would, indeed, co-operate with the consumer, for they have been now for several weeks continuing their business with a palpable loss. At any rate, however, it is always best that the real cause of any general difficulty should be as generally understood as possible.

AFTER LOUIS NAPOLEON—AN EMPRESS REGENT?

Is it pretence or self-deception that induces LOUIS NAPOLEON to treat France as though it were entailed in his family? Does he actually believe that the Crown of December will pass down a dynasty of BONAPARTE Emperors? That the French nation will forgive its betrayers? That his throne will stand three days after he has left it? Nothing but a most unnatural combination of circumstances has preserved his authority during the four years and a half that have elapsed since the *coup d'état*. It may be, indeed, that France is doomed to be governed by an incubus during the life of NAPOLEON III.; but no man who comprehends French history or French character, or the state of French opinions, conceives for a moment the possibility of an Imperial House established permanently at the Tuilleries.

LOUIS NAPOLEON governs the ignorant part of the population by delusion; the venal

part by bribery; the virtuous part by terror. Let us relate a story—not of feudalism, but of the nineteenth century, in France. A retired prefect of police in Paris, employed, as clerk, a very respectable young married man, who one day, about ten weeks ago, was missed from his home. His wife came to inquire at the house of the ex-prefect, but he had not arrived. Several days passed, and, as it was known that he was habitually steady, regular, and cautious, his disappearance caused the utmost surprise. At length his employer, anxious to relieve the distress of the young wife, determined to carry out an inquiry, and, knowing something of French habits of government, commenced his investigation at the Prefecture of Police. The prefect saluted his dear predecessor, expressed his serious concern, called up an official, and directed an immediate investigation. The investigation appeared an easy affair, for he soon said,

"Tell — that her husband is perfectly safe."

That was not considered satisfactory.

"Tell her not to be alarmed, for her husband has only gone abroad for a short time."

How could he tell her this? That would be no consolation to her misery. She desired to know what had become of her husband; she would not believe he had left her.

"He has not left her. He did not go, he was sent. The truth is that — was a little of a tattler, and to keep him safe, he has been sent out to Cayenne; and now, my dear predecessor, I sympathize with the lady's distress, but I need not advise you how to take this matter, for you know—we are a despotism."

That is the Empire's commentary on itself. We give these facts, pledging ourselves to their accuracy, and are ready to furnish any one who has a reason for inquiring, with names, dates, and verifications. Now, this is the system by which France is governed. LOUIS NAPOLEON succeeds in retaining power, because every political and social right in France is, for the present, at his mercy. He reigns as if the French nation did not possess one statesman, one noble-minded soldier, one man of high culture and spirit, any class of patriots, any set of men preferring law and morality to violence and corruption. If France were in that abject state, an Empress-Regent might nurse the crown until an Emperor of Eighteen should be ready to wear it. But when LOUIS NAPOLEON affects to settle the succession of the Imperial line, Frenchmen laugh, for they remember that France still survives to resist the perpetuation of her shame.

TRADES UNIONS.

We publish, in "Open Council," a letter from the Secretary of the National Association of United Trades, in reply to Mr. CAMPBELL's letter from Glasgow. The "papers" referred to consist of communications from Scotland, on the subject of Mr. MACKINNON's Committee. In February last, the Central Committee of the National Flint Glassmakers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which has its seat of operation in Glasgow, hearing of Mr. MACKINNON's proposed inquiry, offered their co-operation. The London Association at once invited them to state their views, and they expressed, without reserve or delay, their opinion:

That Courts of Arbitration would be beneficial, both to employers and employed; but that the great difficulty would be to insure, in these courts, an adequate representation of the working classes.

The Flint Glassmakers had, for a considerable period, acted upon the principle of

arguing through deputations with their employers, and this process had generally resulted to the satisfaction of masters and men. On some occasions it had not succeeded, and upon precisely such occasions, remarks Mr. BENJAMIN SMART, the influence of a Tribunal of Conciliation would have been beneficial. As to strikes, the Glassmakers' Society had long ceased to advise or to support them. They have habitually found the employer willing to accept the decision of a competent arbitration.

The National Association of United Trades in London has certainly been regarded, in all parts of the country, as the organ and centre of the movement, in its new form. It has worked in unison with the Parliamentary Committee, and deserves all praise for its exertions in a cause which has now, we are well assured, the sympathy of a large class of employers, and of the entire body of intelligent working men throughout the three kingdoms. Early in March last Mr. J. PROUDFOOT, one of the Glasgow delegates who gave evidence before Mr. MACKINNON's Committee, wrote to the London Society, in behalf of the members of a number of associated trades, for information as to the objects of the inquiry, and the extent to which Mr. MACKINNON proposed to carry the interference of Parliament, proposing also the co-operation of the Glasgow trades. Meetings were then held in Glasgow; the representatives of twelve trades declared the investigation to be one that bore directly and strongly on the general interests of labour, and offered to defray their full share of the expenditure necessary to send witnesses to London. Ultimately, two delegates were sent representing the United Masons, Bakers, Confectioners, Tinsmiths, Joiners, Sawyers, Coopers, Cotton-Spinners, Miners, Labourers, &c., of Glasgow, forming an aggregate of more than a hundred thousand working men. Neither the London Association nor the Scottish Committee appear to have shrunk from the cost or the trouble of the undertaking.

We hope that no sentiment of jealousy will deter the Central Association in this metropolis from inviting the affiliation of the Unions throughout the country. That such a combination is necessary for the protection of the vast and common interests of the working classes is rendered more obvious daily. Here is a specimen of the kind of patronage bestowed by employers upon their workmen in Scotland:—

"Notice to the Tradesmen in our respective Yards."

"We, the undersigned shipbuilders in Dumbarton, judging from experience, here and elsewhere, that Trades' Unions have only led to annoyances and distrust between employers and employed, and feeling that we have always done justly by our men, and been on good terms with them, without the intervention of men from other places, often prompting to evil from selfish motives, have resolved, in order to protect ourselves and those of our men who have no desire to connect themselves with Trades' Unions, that on and after this day, the 3rd of January, 1856, no tradesman in any of the branches in our yards belonging to a Trades Union will be employed by us. All tradesmen not belonging to a Union, or those willing to sign a paper that they have ceased connexion with such, directly or indirectly, will have employment at the highest rate of wages paid in Clyde. Any tradesman taking employment from us, and representing himself as not belonging to a Union, or that he has ceased connexion with such, while he still continues to be a member or in connexion with such Union, will subject himself to a penalty of 10s., payable to his employers. This resolution only extends to putting down what we conceive to be an evil, alike injurious to masters and men, and does not extend to reducing or regulating wages, hours of work, or in any other way to interfere with the system hitherto practised in Dumbarton. We have no wish that a single person should leave our employment, but all accepting work will be understood as agreeing to the above regulations."

"ARCHIBALD MACMILLAN AND SON.
ALEXANDER DENNY.
WM. DENNY AND BROTHERS.
ARCHIBALD DENNY."

"Dumbarton, 3rd of January, 1856."

No doubt ARCHIBALD MACMILLAN and "SON," ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, and WILLIAM DENNY and "BROTHERS," are magnificent princes of the Clyde; but what is the right they claim of prohibiting the association of their working people, when that association does not amount to conspiracy? They themselves combine, as their united signatures prove; why, then, are their tradesmen to be intimidated, and their workmen maimed in this insolent and unworthy style?

We believe that a systematic organization of the Trades Unions would be of immeasurable advantage to the working classes. Further, when the Glasgow trades insist on the necessity of an adequate representation in the proposed Industrial Courts, do they not discern the necessity, also, of a full and fair representation in Parliament?

THE SULTRY HOUSE.

THE House of Commons will have nothing to do with political reform, or, indeed, with anything serious, on Tuesday evenings. Only an eccentric member like Major REED considers political reform a fit subject for parliamentary discussion. That gentleman had a motion on the paper on Tuesday evening for a royal commission to inquire into the system of open voting, and the limitation of the franchise. It may be very true that the idea of a royal commission in connexion with such a subject is ridiculous, but had Major REED, or any less interesting legislator, asked for a parliamentary committee, the result would have been the same. The House will not touch reform in any shape. It is considered a dead question, and it is a dead question, because the nation chooses that it shall be such. The ballot debate of this session was a farce. Major REED's attempt to get up a political debate was even more farcical. It was a warm evening. There were plenty of amusements going on. The House had been wearied by the discussion of an Indian topic. Why, then, should a "bore" be allowed to move a resolution which might draw on a debate? So a good deal of wrestling took place at the door; honourable gentlemen were pulled by their coat-tails into the lobby; the members inside were convulsed with laughter; the members outside were not allowed to go in; and, after an exhibition of frivolity, lasting several minutes, a successful "count" took place, and the popular House adjourned.

Honourable members prefer, these summer evenings, to recreate themselves elsewhere.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS
FROM THE FRENCH INUNDATIONS.

THE exiles resident in Guernsey have opened a subscription for the benefit of the sufferers from the late inundations. We append the first list of subscribers—names that are honoured in France:—

	Francs.
Victor Hugo	100
Charles Hugo	5
François Victor Hugo	5
Théophile Guérin	5
Kesler	5

SOUND DUES.—The committee on the Sound Dues levied by Denmark sat on Tuesday. Mr. Arnott, merchant and shipowner of Liverpool, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke against the dues as an injury to the increasing trade with the Baltic, more especially to the salt trade. As far as he had been able to ascertain, the payments by Great Britain to Denmark for the Sound Dues might be estimated at 100,000*l.*, to 130,000*l.* annually, and there was no reason to believe there was any decline in the Baltic trade from England. Mr. Allhusen, merchant, &c., at Newcastle, set down the total charge on the shipping interest of this country at 200,000*l.*, instead of the actual sum paid to the Danish Government of 75,000*l.* This arose from the loss of time at Elsinore, and the expenses arising out of it. Mr. Higgins, salt manufacturer and exporter, Mr. John Ormston, shipowner at Newcastle, and Mr. Michael Havelock, member of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, agreed with the other witnesses as to the evil effects of the dues. The committee adjourned to Friday.

Open Council.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS "ALL OPINION, HOWEVER EXTRAVAGANT, IS ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE."

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write!—MILTON

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

London, 25th of June, 1856.

Sir,—The last number of your journal contains a letter signed "William M. Campbell," purporting to be a contradiction to some remarks made by yourself on the 14th, in an article headed, "A Working-class Defeat," wherein you state that it was by the London Society that the delegates from Glasgow were brought to give their testimony before Mr. Mackinnon's committee. Before referring to the other points in the letter, I beg to state that, during the sittings of Mr. Mackinnon's committee, I received several communications from Glasgow, urging the necessity of delegates being called from that city to give evidence. The select committee had previously agreed to close their labours, so far as the reception of evidence was concerned, on the ground that they had received sufficient. I published a letter through the press announcing that fact; and in the course of a day or two I received another letter from Glasgow, urging very strongly the necessity of persons being examined, and requesting me to represent those views to Mr. Mackinnon, and stating that at the same time the trades were willing to pay the delegates' expenses. I represented their case to that gentleman, and strongly urged upon him the necessity of complying with their request. Mr. Mackinnon then instructed me to send for them, I did so on the same day. Whether they have been paid by the Glasgow trades, I cannot say; but this I do know, that the "select committee" paid them their expenses from Glasgow to London and back again, and one guinea each per day for expenses, making a total of more than 22*l.*

As respects the other part of the letter, I find, on reference to the *Glasgow Sentinel* of the 10th of May, that "the question of enrolling all the miners' names as a National Association was discussed and agreed to." In the same paper it states that "it was unanimously agreed that the miners in the districts of Coatbridge and Airdrie should join the National Trades Association."

On the 17th, it was moved, "That the men of Ayrshire particularly attend to the works in the west, to have them enrolled into the Association."

On the 24th, Mr. W. B. Campbell is introduced as the "Secretary of the United Trades' Committee." In the same paper it was reported at a general meeting in Glasgow: "Old Cumnock.—The men here are all on strike. They number about seven hundred in all. We believe that Lugar and Muirkirk are now joining the National Association."

Upon these reports leading articles in newspapers have been framed, which have mixed up the two associations as one. It is on this account that the committee of this Association complained, first, privately to the editor of the *Glasgow Sentinel*, requesting him to induce the Glasgow Association to change their name,—still, however, the same name is kept before the public,—and then we publicly complained.

We should be happy to see a general organization of trades in Scotland for the same or similar objects to our own, for it is much needed, and will be more so, if they intend to have another general strike o the miners.

The only advice I shall now offer is, that they had better try to obtain an arbitration committee of masters and men before their next strike takes place; otherwise I feel confident it will end as disastrously as the last one.

I beg to offer you the papers upon this case for perusal, if you think necessary.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

269, Strand.

THOMAS WINTERS.

THE ART EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.—The site of the building for this provincial exhibition has been determined on; and the design of Mr. Young, who is now building the Art Museum at Brompton, has been accepted.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—We are glad to see, by an advertisement in the daily papers, that the Crystal Palace is open to shilling visitors on this day (Saturday). The working men will thus be able to avail themselves of their weekly half-holiday to visit the beautiful collection of works of art exhibited on that Sydenham upland. We trust the new arrangement is to be permanent. The second horticultural *fête* of the season was held at the Palace on Wednesday.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

No man who loves a quiet life, or the comfortable reputation which may so easily be secured on the broad and beaten ways trodden by heavy and respectable professors, should venture on scientific innovation. Add something new to the old ideas, apply in some novel way the established principle, and your ears will be flattered by

Il dolce suon di meritata lode,

but do not innovate, do not disturb existing opinions, or it will be found that you are a shallow prater, a dabbler, perhaps an "atheist," but certainly a "verra troublesome fellow," as the old Scotch professor called DAY.

Nevertheless, it is only by men of rebellious independence, resolute enough to say what they believe, and what they do not believe, that Science, or Religion, or indeed any other form of intellectual activity, attains development; and we are—perhaps by instinct—disposed to give cordial welcome to all the "troublesome fellows" who agitate the stagnant waters by flinging in the stones they themselves have picked up on the banks. If nothing but agitation is the result, that is something—it helps to clear the waters. In this sense we applaud Mr. JELLINGER SYMONS for having recently "flattered the dovecots" of astronomers by denying the axial rotation of the moon. Newspapers and journals have discussed the point. We shall not discuss it, for the best of all reasons—we are incompetent to offer an opinion on any astronomical question; and leave it to the competent to decide whether Mr. SYMONS is right or wrong in opposing the established theory. If he is right, he will assuredly triumph—some day. If wrong, he will have made the professors angry, but he will have agitated the waters. Meanwhile, we refer our readers to his pamphlet on *Lunar Motion* (Groombridge and Sons) in which he says:—

I hold, that though the Moon in her orbital revolution round the Earth, keeps nearly the same face always towards it, she does so because she has no rotation on or round her own axis; that her movement, excepting her librations, of which more presently, is exactly analogous to that of any portion of the outer ring of a wheel; and that inasmuch as the centre of rotation is outside of and distant from the revolving body, it is not only a misnomer to apply the term axial rotation to the lunar movement or mode of revolving, but that axial rotation is, as these astronomers clearly imply, a totally distinct and additional movement having different dynamical forces, and distinguished by different geometrical conditions and phenomena. In other words, and shorter terms, I hold that a body does not rotate round its own axis, when that axis is not within it; and in order that a body should rotate round its own axis, every part of that body must rotate, revolve, or turn round that axis: which is demonstrably not the case with the Moon.

Edinburgh is just now in an electoral fever. The death of Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON has left vacant the first place in the whole kingdom for an ambitious philosopher, and to gain such a place it is natural that men should be active and pressing. We hear that Mr. SPENCER BAYNES has retired from the candidature in favour of Professor J. A. SCOTT, who is opposed by Professor FERRIER and Professor FRAZER—and the struggle seems to lie mainly between these three. We do not think the Press is called on to interfere in cases like this; only in cases of jobbing should its voice be heard; and although we have been appealed to by friends, we must preserve the most absolute neutrality. A more splendid position for a metaphysician it would be difficult to name: to succeed to such a man as HAMILTON, and to form the opinions of such a speculative race as the young Scotch students, must give a man of energy a glorious consciousness of the importance of his triumph.

There are two numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* before us—the 1st and 15th of June—containing politics, political economy, science, and literature enough to occupy columns, if we were minutely to specify their contents. Let us briefly refer to a very able paper by EMILE MONTEGUT on American journalism, an important paper on Sweden in its relation to the Court of Russia, an article by ESQUINOS on Whale fishing, and two papers by M. QUATREFAGES on the curious phenomena known under the names of "Alternation of Generations" and "Parthenogenesis." Many readers who would not attack the works of STEENSTRUP and Professor OWEN, will find these papers by QUATREFAGES perfectly intelligible and wonderfully interesting. The French are masters of the art of exposition, and their popular science is popular without being feeble, or inaccurate. Even those who find too great a demand on their zoological knowledge in these papers, will read with perfect ease the pleasant article by M. BABINET on "Life at Different Epochs of the World," in which he sides with GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE on the celebrated dispute about "fixity of species," and records the heads of a conversation he had with M. VILLE, an experimental physiologist, who has devoted himself with great success to the artificial rearing of plants, and whose views on the primeval flora are briefly stated. The atmosphere, according to M. VILLE, was unquestionably different from our own; it was more abounding in carbonic acid; but this abundance of carbonic acid was only one cause of the colossal vegetation of the primeval world; there must also have been present some nitrogenous compound, not the nitrogen gas of our atmosphere, but much more assimilable. Moreover, it is clear that this primitive vegetation drew nothing from the soil, since there was no detritus of anterior generations; and the consequence was that the plants acquired

an enormous development of foliage, whereas their roots were rudimentary. We know—for we can do it ourselves—that on a certain sandy soil, totally without vegetable detritus, a flourishing vegetation will grow, if we add a nitrogenous compound, such as ammonia, accompanied by an excess of carbonic acid. It is certain that the air or waters of the primeval world contained a nitrogenous compound unknown in the air or waters of our world.

TWO PHILOSOPHERS.

Nomos: an Attempt to Demonstrate a Central Physical Law in Nature. Longman and Co. *The Mystery; or, Evil and God.* By John Young, LL.D. Longman and Co.

It is interesting to think of the number of men silently wrestling with the difficulties, not to say impossibilities, attending every attempt to transcend phenomena and penetrate to the central facts of existence; to think of them weaving explanations out of explanations, and growing more confident as they recede farther from that confrontation with fact which sternly interferes with the "liberty of speculation." Every now and then such men publish their speculations, which is unwise. To speculate may be an agreeable and even profitable employment of time, but to publish such speculations only misleads others and produces a heavy printer's bill.

The author of *Nomos* has undertaken to demonstrate the central law which underlies all physical phenomena. He has been a student of scientific works, not, we fancy, a student of science; he has been struck with some conclusions at which modern speculators have arrived, and has tried to arrange them into a "discovery." He writes agreeably, and has a talent for exposition, which is shown in the way he has reproduced Faraday's "Researches in Electricity;" but the sum total of his book is the vague and superfluous assertion that a central law exists—which he leaves the reader to discover for himself! We had great misgivings of this author's qualifications for any philosophic task when we found his title-page bearing an epigraph from Farquhar Tupper's "Proverbial Platitudes;" and we must say the vagueness of the conclusion, to which these otherwise agreeable pages lead, is quite in accordance with the "Philosophy" made "Proverbial" by that extremely foolish writer.

That we are fairly representing *Nomos* in saying it merely asserts the existence of a law, without at all enlightening us as to the nature of the law, will be judged from this summary:—

In this way, step by step, we have arrived at a point from which we catch a glimpse of a central law. As we come along, the phenomena of electricity are seen to submit themselves to the law of chemical action, and magnetism and light and heat are found to become mere modes of electricity, while at the same time the idea of chemical action has become so comprehensive and general as to lose all proper speciality. In a word, electricity, magnetism, light, heat, and chemical action, have all merged into a common action—an action of duality, out of which arise under peculiar circumstances certain marked movements—an action which depends not upon incomprehensible imponderables, but upon certain definite and comprehensible properties of matter. All things have indeed combined to point to a law which is at once simple in its nature and manifold in its operations,—and this is the answer we get to the question proposed at the beginning—What is electricity?

What then? Is this law the law which dominates in nature? This is the question which we have now to ask, and which we propose to answer as best we can. Now there are several signs which seem to show that this law may be a cosmical law. Light, heat, and chemical power attend upon the force of gravity in the solar ray and render it difficult to regard this force as an isolated and independent power, and it is not easy to suppose that magnetism and electricity do not enter into the perfect idea of that law by which the earth is ruled.

The law referred to is one which the writer throughout calls the law of the laboratory:—

If the law of the laboratory—if we may use this term to express that central law to which the philosophy of the laboratory appears to point—is a universal law, it is necessary that space should be filled, not merely with imponderable ether, but with actual matter; for, according to the law of the laboratory, light, heat, and their companion phenomena are the effects of a definite change in matter; and if there be ponderable matter in space, there must be a resistance to the motions of the heavenly bodies which is not supposed to exist at present.

The reader is, of course, anxious to know what this law is, and especially what is the "definite change in matter" on which the action of the law depends, but *Nomos* ends without a hint, satisfied with having stated that there is a law and a "definite change":—

The object of this work, then, has been to prove that the world of inorganic nature is ruled by one physical law, and not by several physical laws.

It has been shown, first of all, that the phenomena of electricity, magnetism, light, heat, chemical action, and motion, which are developed experimentally, are not to be understood unless they be regarded as signs of one and the same action in ordinary matter. In doing this (among other consequences of the argument) it has been found that we may dispense with the idea of a repellent force in explaining electro-magnetic rotation; that we may find a physical explanation for the so-called repulsive power of heat, and for the retention of magnetism by the loadstone and steel; and that we may discover additional reasons for discarding imponderable agents from the interpretation of physical phenomena.

Evidence was then adduced for believing that it is not possible to understand the phenomena of electricity, magnetism, light, heat, chemical action, and motion, which are naturally displayed in the world around us, unless they be regarded as signs of the action of the same central law. In this part of the argument:—

It has been shown that the heavenly bodies will move forwards or backwards in orbits of various eccentricity, and rotate upon their axes, if they are subject to this law, and that they will begin as well as continue to move in this manner.

It has been shown that the tides and the metamorphoses of comets are not to be understood unless we admit the operation of a law of which heat is one of the signs; that the land may have been raised out of the water, and established upon permanent foundations, by the causes which produce the tides and determine the metamorphoses of comets; and that these considerations involve great changes in the geological doctrines at present in vogue, which changes are justified by the geological evidence itself.

It has been shown that the phenomena of natural light, and chemical action, and electricity, and magnetism, are only intelligible when they are regarded as signs of the same central law.

It has been shown, in short, that the inorganic world is ruled by one single law, of whose operation the phenomena of electricity, magnetism, light, heat, chemical action, and motion, are only so many signs,—the law, that is to say, which was named pro-

visionally the law of the laboratory; and that no secret in the world of inorganic nature can be fully understood except upon this assumption.

Dr. Young's *Mystery* is little less mysterious, though more metaphysical. He writes with force, and has read metaphysical books. It is no disgrace to him if he has failed in solving the problem of Evil, but it would have been more prudent, we think, had he refrained from publishing his failure. Those who like speculations on the Infinite and on Moral Evil, may find food in this volume to their taste; we cannot promise them anything remarkably novel or profound.

THE TRADE OF NORTH AFRICA.

Wanderings in North Africa. By James Hamilton.

Murray.

WHEN Cyrene was an opulent city, gleaming like a gate of marble on the borders of the desert, great caravans came down from the African interior with ivory, gold, precious stones, ostrich feathers, and slaves, the luxuries of Greece. At regular intervals during the year similar caravans continue to bring down to the sea similar merchandise. But Cyrene is a ruin—a crowd of shattered temples, and theatres, and empty tombs. So, also, are the sister cities of the Pentapolis; and the once flourishing commerce that was carried on between the southern coasts of the Mediterranean and the vast territories of Africa, beyond Barca and the Libyan solitudes, has dwindled into a wretched traffic, chiefly in male and female slaves, who find their way to the various ports of the Mohammedan empire, philanthropists and cruisers notwithstanding. But along the line of the highway, from oasis to oasis, the remains of splendid caravanserais attest the prosperity of the ancient trade. The illusions of the Greek writers prove, that at an early period a large commercial marine was attached to the port of Cyrene, whose merchants were known as far as the shores of Asia Minor. The balmy gums of this region were sold in Rome for their weight in silver. Moreover, the neighbouring country was flourishing and fertile. Nowhere did the olive thrive more luxuriantly. The immense tracts at present covered by it in every direction throughout the Pentapolis, show how extensively it must have been cultivated in an age of agricultural industry. Not even Sicily yielded richer crops of corn. The grape ripens in this happy climate during six months in the year; the ancient accounts of harvests lasting nine months are corroborated by modern experience. The celebrated flowers of the Cyrenaica still cluster on the ground. Cleopatra was perfumed with attar from the roses of Cyrene. The Greeks ate its honey, and compared it with the sweeter gatherings of Hymettus. The Arabs still collect this honey, still possess the magnificent horses, herds, and flocks for which their pastures were renowned in antiquity.

Yet Cyrene is scarcely less a ruin than Syracuse. The contiguous territories, once flourishing and populous, have become wildernesses, scantily peopled, sparingly cultivated, unknown to civilization. The verdure shrinks yearly to a narrower circle round the perpetual but neglected fountain. The commerce of the people is restricted to an interchange of dates and corn for rude arms and domestic utensils, except when, at long and uncertain intervals, the great caravan from Waday arrives. Then, says Mr. Hamilton, the old picture of Cyrenean activity is for a short time renewed. The desert, for weeks, is alive with long files of camels, which enter the town laden with ivory and gum. With these arrive also hundreds of slaves, the spoils of war, who have marched on foot across twenty-one degrees of the parching latitude of Northern Africa, who may have been twelve days at a time on the road without water, who have been dragged naked through the torrid light with handful of meal daily for their sustenance, and who, in all cases, have seen many of their number drop, expiring on the road. The profits of this traffic are still enormous, as may be conceived, when it is remembered that slaves are more valuable than ivory, which, when brought from Waday, sells in Europe, or in the East, at a profit of five hundred per cent.

The Sultan of the interior kingdom of Waday is usually the proprietor of the greater part of the caravan. Some of our readers have probably seen a picture of his Economics in the graphic book of the Sheikh El Touy, which has been translated into English. At Benghazi, on the Mediterranean coasts, his agents usually buy an abundance of gaudy cottons manufactured for that particular market, coral, paper, and arms, besides receiving for him the offerings of the Frankish dealers—now a carriage, now a service of plated silver. It needs a persevering imagination to realize the picture of the Wadian king rolling in a Long-acre barouche among the conical palaces and tufted palms of Central Africa. He is said to have begun to coin dollars from a die sent to him from Europe, the old coinage being Spanish with the addition of a native paper currency—unstamped, ungraved, unwritten—virgin paper, without symbol or signature of any kind. The price of a fowl is one sheet of paper; the price of a sheep, eight. It may be imagined how lucrative are the royal monopolies of Waday, when it is mentioned that the Turkish Government levies, at a station half-way across the desert, a duty of 25 dollars on every ninety-eight pounds of ivory, or more than its original value, and a duty of a dollar on each slave, who is further taxed seven dollars and a half at Benghazi, unless he be destined for Constantinople. The wandering Majabra Arabs, who dwell near the oasis of Ialo, are, to a great extent, the carriers of the slave and ivory trade from Fezzan, where they purchase slaves from the wholesale merchants, who make an annual incursion into Bornou, and return with five or six hundred captives.

Four great routes are followed by the traders from the Barbary coast, leading to four different points of that extensive belt of populous country that stretches across Central Africa, and includes the kingdoms of Waday, Bornou, Soudan, and Timbuctoo. The route from Waday appears to be a modern ramification, though Mr. Hamilton seems to connect it with one of the ancient lines of commerce. We think he will find, however, that it was only opened during the last century. Slaves and ivory are also brought down from Bornou; from Soudan, the principal exports are slaves, ivory, senna, wax, indigo, and skins, half of the trade of this country being legitimate. The history of this traffic is very encouraging to those who deplore the prevalence of the trade in human beings. Wax began to be sent to Tripoli seventeen years ago, elephants' teeth fifteen, while it is only four

years since indigo was first exported. From Timbuctoo no slaves are sent. As gold, senna, guandragon, and cassia are discovered in increasing quantities, the profits of the legitimate commerce will be enhanced in proportion to that of the slave-trade.

Mr. Hamilton's volume, whence a part of this information is derived, contains an account of his journey from Benghazi, on the North African coast, along the cultivated sea-border to Cyrene, to the exquisite fountain-watered solitude of Grennah, to various Greek and Roman ruins, and to the ancient Apollonia and Tolmata. Returning from this journey, he struck into the wilder route across the desert to Angila, along the line of the interior trade, to Angila, Ialo, and Siwah, which had not been visited by a European since Mr. Bayle St. John explored it several years ago. Mr. Hamilton's narrative of his residence is almost identical with that of his predecessor. He, too, describes the conferences with the Sheikhs, night attacks, forced detentions, insults from the bigoted Siwi chiefs, the Temple of the Sun, the agriculture and the social economy of the oasis. The incidents of his various excursions, plainly but pleasantly narrated, are combined with observations on the antiquities, trade, and civilization of Northern Africa. For some readers his account of the Cyrenean remains will possess much interest. These remains consist of a vast necropolis enclosing the ancient city, some built of masonry, some of monolithic simplicity, others deeply and elaborately hewn in the rock. Specimens of sculpture, with vases and intaglios are occasionally found amid the confused masses of marble walls, columns, cornices, and basements, indicating the agora, the theatres, the shrines of the dilapidated city, which was surrounded by walls still traceable, solid and imposing architecture. The main aqueduct, in its vastness and solidity, resembles a Roman work, though the stones are uniformly engraved with Greek characters. Neither buildings nor statues, however, appear to belong to the highest period of antique art.

Mr. Hamilton has broken ground in a part of Africa which has been little explored by recent travellers. There is no reason why others should not imitate his example, and dig among the Cipollino dust of Cyrene, instead of pic-nicing for ever at Thebes, or scratching the columns of Dendera.

A VERY BAD BOOK.

June: a Book for the Country in Summer Time. By H. T. Stainton.

Longman and Co.

A PRETTIER or pleasanter subject could scarcely have been chosen than that of Mr. Stainton's book; and it would require some ingenuity to make out of so charming a subject book at once so worthless and so dull. It has all that "decent debility" which Sydney Smith noted in bad sermons, and it has no information to give its dulness the pretext of solidity. Mr. Stainton is an entomologist, and might, one would think, have told us something interesting about the insects of June; for even his terrible style might be forgotten if it were the vehicle of instruction; but when, as in this case, it is simply the vehicle of his own foolish sentiments, his preferences, and his rhapsodies, the reader is justly indignant. We have never seen any of Mr. Stainton's entomological writings, and are willing to assume that they have their merits; but after this book on *June*, he will, we trust, never again venture beyond the limits of his special study.

The first section is devoted to an analysis of the various ingredients which constitute a delightful day in June, which are said to be as follows:—

1° duration of daylight; 2° temperature, warm but rarely sultry; 3° splendid appearance of the garden; 4° rich and varied herbage of the fields; 5° dense, yet fresh green foliage of the wood; 6° the song of birds; 7° the blaze of insect life, so suddenly at its maximum.

These are dwelt on seriatim by Mr. Stainton with a prodigality of twaddle and niggardliness of sense or information such as only "decent debility" can achieve. We will quote the whole of what is devoted to No. 2, begging the reader not to skip it, but to roll it leisurely over in his mind that he may taste its full flavour:—

THE TEMPERATURE WARM BUT NOT SULTRY.—It is a melancholy reflection that man should be so influenced by the weather, that his temper to a great extent reflects the skyey influences; in cold ungenial weather in May, how many persons are crabbed! feeling that "the times are out of joint;" a pleasant warm summary day comes, and then they are as agreeable as the weather.

In July and August, on the other hand, there is an increase of hot sultry weather, and again you hear the cry, "What a disagreeable day! I can stand any sort of weather but this; it is so close, you feel as if you couldn't breathe." Now June, taken as a whole, steers clear of both these faults; taken as a whole, I say, because individual days in individual Junes may be found painfully cold (I think I can remember wet days when the thermometer never reached 45°), and others in the opposite extreme, unpleasantly sultry.

The actual heat is not so much a drawback to enjoyment as the absence of fresh breezes to moderate the heat; for you may have very pleasant enjoyable weather, with the thermometer above 80°; and you may have unpleasantly cold weather, with the thermometer below 65°.

It is astonishing how rapidly the human frame habituates itself to the alterations of temperature; the first two or three days of hot weather we have, we feel the heat, but after that, we get quite accustomed to it; and if the weather changes so as to revert to the temperate climate we were previously enjoying, we at once exclaim, "Oh! how chilly it is!" Who, that is gifted with the faculties of observation, has not noticed this?

In No. 3, which treats of "the splendid appearance of the garden," Mr. Stainton thus moralizes:—

Now it is that the cistus expands its soon-to-be-prostrate petals, reminding one most forcibly of the truth, that—

"All that's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest."

It scatters its white favours all around it, as if their beauties were not worth retaining, and the fallen petals serve to ornament many a humble plant beneath it. Shall we not then rather compare it to the benevolent action of one who, having more than he requires for his own use, imparts to those less plentifully supplied; and shall we not deduce from it the moral, that our talents are not to be employed simply for our own gratification, but should be exerted for the benefit and happiness of others? Happy indeed is he who does not, when he sees the fallen petals of the cistus, reflect that that plant has distributed more than he has.

But I must not omit to notice that singular plant, the mignonette. Why singular?

I hear some reader ask. Just look at it, and if, on closer scrutiny, you do not find that the flower is curiously constructed, and different from ordinary flowers, I am very much mistaken.

Mr. Stainton has heard, perhaps, that people in the country are dull, and with congenial dulness he has written for them. How otherwise explain the purpose of the platitudes which are strewn like weeds over his pages? E.g.—

In that lonely spot how this reminiscence of his childhood affects the whole man! He passes in review whole years of his life, thinks to what purpose he has lived and is living; determines that much of his past time has been wasted, and resolves in future to do better.

The reader will now, with considerable scepticism, read Mr. Stainton's praises of Natural History as a means of intellectual culture:—

For strange is it, that whereas every form of animal and vegetable life contains much both to interest and to instruct, to too many such forms are unintelligible; true they were taught in early life some two or three languages, and something of the history of the human race, but how to study the works of their Creator they have never learnt; and the influence of such study on the human mind is not a thing to be despised, as all know who have drunk at that fountain of delight.

And the sceptical reader will be inclined to say, If Mr. Stainton is to be accepted as a specimen of the effects which the study of nature produces "on the human mind," I think, on the whole, I prefer the study of "two or three languages, and something of the history of the human race."

If we had lighted on any passages in this volume which had the slightest value or interest, we would willingly quote them as a set-off against the severity of our criticism; but there are none; the book is wholly worthless, and were it not for its attractive title, which will make others as eager to see it as we were ourselves, we would have taken no notice of it whatever.

NEW FICTIONS.

The Crown Ward. By Archibald Boyd, Author of "The Duchess." 3 vols. (Bentley.)—There are two standards by which a novelist may be tried—the standard of art, and the standard of the circulating library. We prefer the latter in dealing with *The Crown Ward* and several other three-volume sets that lie on our table. It is unnecessary, in all cases, to apply the laws of literature. Nine-tenths of the books that appear are addressed to uncritical readers, and there is no reason why the uncritical should not read and enjoy them. Mr. Archibald Boyd, it is true, appeals, by his manner and by his choice of a subject, to criticism more close than ordinary. He has attempted to revise Scott's description of James the First, to represent the difference between the language and habits of the same king on different thrones, and to produce a picture, historically exact, of the age and its associations. Nevertheless, his case need not be taken into any high court. The three volumes of *The Crown Ward* may pass rapidly from reader to reader, may be sent down to the watering-place in Mudie's parcels, and lie about the breakfast-room among the ephemerides of the season. It is essentially a conventional book—deliberately, studiously conventional. The characters are strictly proper, fold their arms with consummate dignity, draw themselves up to their full height when necessary, go through the other time-hallowed gymnastics of the social drama, and act, in all situations, precisely as the novel reader expects and desires. As to the historical point insisted upon by Mr. Boyd, it seems to us that the reputation of King James was fully established before *The Crown Ward* appeared. He was a plethoric and dirty pedant, whose pedantry and dirt have dimmed the page of many a hard-written romance; and if Mr. Boyd has done more than usual justice to the foulness of his men, his half-articulate brogue, and his barbaric Latinity, future story-tellers and dramatists may take the hint. We say *future*, because as surely as the revolving seasons come, the old heroes will appear in new novels, though it may not be the fortune of the filthy prince to be described again so carefully as by Mr. Boyd.

The one moderate merit of the novel consists in the ingenuity with which the events are strung together. They are not new events; they are not described in a style better than smooth common-place; but they are cleverly connected, and varied with sufficient tact to lead the reader on passively to the end. We must beg Mr. Boyd not to undervalue this praise. The quality assigned to his story is a quality that few of our general story-tellers command. If the reader be running over a list of new novels, he may—provided he be a novel-reader from habit—send for *The Crown Ward*, and expect to be amused.

The Old Grey Church. By the Author of "Trevelyan," &c. 3 vols. (Bentley.)—The predominant principle of this novel is Misery. Everybody not absolutely foolish is miserable, and for no reason that we can discover. The leading personage is Eustace Grey, the resurrection of a character dispersed in particles through many dead and sepulchred romances. He is tall, thin, and moony; he is destined for the Church; his prospects are slender; he loves a girl of wealth and station; he might be happy, but that he is troubled with an hysterical conscience, which is perpetually turning him red, or blue, or ashy. Lucy, whom he might have married and settled with had it not been necessary for the author of "Trevelyan" to write another story, blights his happiness without any assignable object, and is herself blighted, partly by his woes, partly by a most unaccountable marriage, partly by the hangman, who disposes of her father in front of Debtors'-door, Newgate. For, after a patient attention to two volumes of uttermost wretchedness, Mr. Lushington, Lucy's father, begins to change countenance, and is rapidly transformed into Sir John Dean Paul, the fraudulent banker. Thenceforward, half-way to the end, the interest is purely that of an Old Bailey investigation. There are the preliminaries before the magistrate, the ominous fittings of the detective officer, the ransacking of the bank, the trial, the Attorney-General's speech, the examinations and cross-examinations, the retirement of the jury—verdict—emotion of the judge—silence in court—sentence—visit of relatives to condemned cell—sheriff's intimation to the prisoner that his hour is come—bell of St. Sepulchre's—burial service—pinioning—falling of the drop—last struggles. All this is very exciting, but we have read it in the newspapers. The only difference is that the banker's family are very cool, and that Eustace plays the part of an idiot, gasping, and weeping, and begging for mercy, and bending over Lucy, and rushing to India. The satire of the novel is as weak as the romance. The bad characters speak out their villainy, the fools their folly, the immaculate their virtue, in a way unknown to human nature. The sickliest of readers can scarcely relish this most vapid of novels.

Henry Lyle; or, Life and Existence. By Emilia Marryat. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)—We have some sympathy with the author of *Henry Lyle*; she is obviously amiable and sincere. She is possessed of intelligence and enthusiasm.

This book, too, is her first. But we must advise her, if she produces a second, to take *Henry Lyle* as a model of what her second production ought not to be. The idea is that of a contrast between the career of a gifted man who really lives, and of one who only exists and wastes away in the desolation of selfishness. So far Miss Marryat's conception is admissible as the subject of a social story. But what society, and what a story! *Henry Lyle lives*, Arthur Vere exists, and both die. Both, also, love Augusta Leigh, who marries the Life in preference to the Existence, although worldly and corporeal advantages are possessed by the latter. In consequence thereof, the Existence tracks the Life, which leaves a trail of blood, by which it may be traced. This is not a figurative, but a literal statement of the story. *Henry Lyle*, the happy and virtuous, but peculiarly embarrassed husband of Augusta, is a Claude Lorraine by profession; but, though good and gifted, is by constitution a most disagreeable hero. Miss Marryat does not hang, or behead, or stab him, or consume him with hectic fires, or emulate the psychological studies of certain modern novelists, who take insanity as the pivot of their stories. No; *Henry Lyle* spits blood, "deluges the room with blood," "streams with blood," is "covered with blood," enough to revolt an executioner. But every time *Henry Lyle* bursts a vessel, Arthur Vere enters Augusta's presence, taunting her with her husband's inevitable death, and sometimes by his very words necessitating the use of a stygic. He follows the melancholy pair to Florence, asks Augusta how she feels at the agony of her dying angel, writes profane pamphlets, and, ultimately returning to London, falls down in front of Northumberland House, is mortally injured, and lies in agony at the Golden Cross Hotel. Thither comes Augusta. *Lyle* and *Vere* perish about the same time, are recorded in the same obituary, and fade out of sight as completely as if *Henry Lyle* had never been written.

The Linesman; or, Service in the Guards and the Line During England's Long Peace and Little Wars. By Colonel Elers Napier. 3 vols. (G. W. Hyde.)—*The Linesman* is scarcely a novel. It is composed of pictures and discussions sketchily put together, so as to constitute a reply, in the form of fiction, to the notorious "Memorial of the Guards." Colonel Napier has seen a good deal of military life, and possesses a sort of literary facility common to all the Napiers. His volumes are dedicated to Colonel Tulloch, who is not to be held responsible, however, for the Linesman's opinions, or for his invective. The narrative itself is a supposititious review, "founded in fact," of course, of a soldier's career in the Line compared with a soldier's career in the Guards; the Linesman dropping into retirement, "in pale, contented sort of discontent," as a Captain unattached, and the Guardsman alighting among the upper ten thousand as a General, an Honorable, and a K.C.B. An examination at a military college, a fox-hunt, a Parisian assault of arms, a duel, a Punishment Parade, various scenes of gambling and coquetry, precede the hero's embarkation for India. Colonel Napier obligingly skips the voyage, and does not describe either a flying fish or a man overboard; a picnic in Madeira, or a gale in the Pacific; the cinnamon scent of Ceylon, or Indian starlight. A page suffices for the transition from Gravesend to Madras, from English sign-boards and meadows to the low, tawny coast, cavernous temples, dust, and palms of the warm and abundant East. The story takes at once an Indian colour, streaked with allusions to the anomalies of the British military system, and with arguments of every description on affairs of public policy. The Colonel throws his hero into the levers of the Burmese campaign, but brings him off, abruptly, on sick leave, and pauses a long while to talk of Prince Albert and the Guards. Happily, however, Lieutenant Beresford makes a second voyage to Madras, describes a march to Hyderabad, introduces a piquant episode on Platonic love, relates anecdotes of taxation and torture, confesses the results of a Nautch dance, and forces a pleasant variation of improbability by reviving a certain blonde Parisienne, called Mélanie, in the name and gauze of an Oriental queen. An affray, a story of the murderous Phansegars, a Suttee, an adventure, equivocally consummated, with the sculpturesque Sittayah, and a tiger tragedy, bringing out the Colonel's powers of effect and exaggeration, conifer on the volumes the merits, at least, of spirit and variety. *The Linesman* is a hearty, rough, manly book, which will amuse the military class, and, being adventurous and melodramatic, may have attractions for other sorts of readers.

Arthur Vaughan. By B. T. Williams, M.A. (Kent and Co.)—A sad, unpretentious story, in one volume, written with grace and point; very inartistically constructed, yet not deficient in evidences of culture and observation. A similar remark applies to *The Good Time Coming*, by T. S. Arthur (Hodson), who appears to have published a library of miniature romance, and whose style is that of florid elaboration. *Glenmore; or, Nedley Rectory*, by H. T. Mullissey (Hope and Co.), resembles in style and spirit *The Heir of Redcliff*. It is noticeable as a story written by various hands. *False Honour, Two to One*, and *The Politician* belong to Parker's well-written but didactic series. *The Merchant Vessel* (Sampson Low) is a story to chain a boy to his chair and charm his attention, and *Shoe Pac Recollections: a Wayside Glimpse of American Life*, by Walter Marsh (Trübner), a collection of characteristic sketches illustrating the realities of American manners. Let us append to the list three books not designed as practical reflexions of society, but as allegories to please and teach young minds. These are, the *Stories of an Old Maid*, by Madame Emile de Girardin (Addley and Co.), to which may be assigned high rank among nursery classics, so simple, tender, and joyous are they; *The King of Root Valley and his Curious Daughter: a Fairy Tale*, by R. Reinich (Chapman and Hall), a fantastic and ingenious tale, with eight brilliant pictures of the world in which rocks are violet, birds purple, kings yellow, and lions vermilion; and *Princess Isle: a Legend*, translated by Lady Maxwell Wallace (Bell and Daldy). This is an exquisite Midsummer gift, a book in the best style of fairyism, delicate, and light, and fanciful, and clad in rose colour and gold. And the story, translated admirably by Lady Wallace, is not less elegant and rich.

MEMOIRS OF DOCTORS WARDLAW AND KITTO.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. By William Lindsay Alexander, D.D. Second Edition. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. *Memoirs of Dr. John Kitto.* By J. E. Ryland. Edinburgh: Oliphant and Sons. DR. WARDLAW possessed many admirers both in England and Scotland. Hence we find that a second edition of his Memoirs has been called for within three months after the publication of the first. These friends exist principally, if not entirely, amongst those sects which look with an evil eye upon the union of Church and State. Of their views he was a stanch supporter. When but a young man he entered warmly into the controversy concerning the power of the civil magistrate in things sacred, and at a much later period, when discussions on Church establishments and the Voluntary system moved the religious world, he advocated still more boldly the same principles.

Dr. Wardlaw belonged to the sect of the Congregationalists or Independents, the descendants of the old Covenanters, and the forerunners of those Separatists, who, about twelve or fourteen years ago, took umbrage at the interference of government in their church affairs, threw up their living in disgust, and endeavoured to persuade the whole body of the paid clergy of Scotland to follow their example. He kept aloof for some time from the conflict, but at length, when his personal feelings were overcome, threw himself into it with characteristic energy. "I have long regarded," he writes to a friend, "religious establishments (or rather I would call them civil establishments of religion) as equally at variance with the principles of the spiritual kingdom of Christ and with the simplest elements of political justice. From the political injustice which they involve, the dissenting bodies of the United Kingdom, constituting now so very large a proportion of its inhabitants, are entitled to be freed; and I am persuaded the time is not distant when, by fair, dispassionate, peaceful, constitutional means, connected with the force of truth and the progress of public opinion, they will be freed. . . . And another thing is not less clear as a principle than this is as a fact, that, in the bringing of the resources and energies of Christianity into practical use for the support and advancement of her interests, all should be voluntary, the free result and expression, on the part of those who believe her doctrines, of attachment and principle." In addition to these disputes between the Church establishment and the Voluntary system, Dr. Wardlaw entered warmly into other polemical and theological controversies. Into these controversies we are not about to enter.

On his first entrance into public life, Dr. Wardlaw had no fixed place of residence, but was an itinerant preacher. Whilst still a young man he visited Kirkcudbright on some mission business. "On arriving," he tells us, "I asked the ostler at the inn if he thought I could have a congregation gathered. He stared in amazement when I said, 'I am quite in earnest; suppose I had a chair placed here, do you think I could have a congregation?' 'Oo ay,' he replied, 'for religion is a great deal *thocht o'* in this place.' The bellman was sent through, and in about an hour I preached to a very attentive and excellent congregation."

This is not the only anecdote told of Dr. Wardlaw. Mr. Wardlaw, as he was at the time called, was on a tour through the north of Scotland, and was by no means strictly clerical in his costume, but wore top-boots and other articles of dress corresponding to the necessities of a journey on horseback. This circumstance, added to the remarkably elegant appearance of the preacher, rather stumbled the faith of Mrs. M——, one of the old school. She looked wondrous as she saw the young minister ascend the pulpit stairs; but as he entered on his subject she was seen to become most grave and attentive. When he had finished his discourse, she looked round to Mrs. S——, a person of an exceedingly different cast of mind, and exclaimed, "O woman! was na' that a great sermon for such a young man? But, oh! he's o'er-braw and o'er-bonny!" "O'er braw?" replied Mrs. S——. "Fat signifies a man's claws, if there be plenty o' furniture in's mind. And to find fawt with the dear young man because he's bonny, is something very much like a reflexion on the Creator himself."

Dr. Wardlaw's reputation as an ethical teacher was not confined to North Britain. When the council of the London University, an institution which had just been established, were occupied in filling the different chairs in the college, he received a request from Zachary Macaulay, one of the council, to allow himself to be named for the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. This post, however, he declined, in consideration of his other duties. From this time to his death he kept on the even tenour of his way, preaching and discussing, and in constant communication with learned theologians.

The name of Dr. Kitto has long been known in connexion with his "Pictorial Bible," "The Journal of Sacred Literature," and "The Lost Senses"; but it remained for the publication of his Memoirs to give us an insight into the early struggles of the man, and the origin of the works he undertook. Few men have struggled against greater obstacles in the attainment of knowledge than did the Doctor in his early years. There is something truly great in that exquisite thirst for knowledge, to gratify which the severest sacrifices are made. The mind of Dr. Kitto, even whilst a boy, was so constituted that it required libraries to satisfy its cravings.

"From the first awakening of his mental faculties," we are told, "John Kitto's prime anxiety was to procure books either by purchase or loan. If he heard of a book in a neighbour's house, whether the owner was known to him or not, he had no rest and gave no rest till he got hold of it; and he seldom had much difficulty in obtaining any volume after his grandmother had guaranteed its safe return."

After he had become deaf and the books of his neighbours had been exhausted, when halfpennies had become scarce and could only be obtained by his own exertions, he was obliged, in order to raise funds for the purchase of books, to adopt different expedients, of which the following one is narrated by Mr. Ryland:

At the port of Plymouth, most of the trading vessels, particularly those of the class called "fishing trawlers," discharged their cargoes in a harbour or basin called Sutton-Fort. At low water, a great part of this was converted into a sort of swamp of soft black mire, rendered more intensely fetid by the influx of the town drainage, in which boys were accustomed to grope and wade, sometimes above their knees in the deepest parts, in search of bits of rope and yarn, or old iron. A pound of either of the former articles used to fetch one halfpenny, and three pounds of the latter a penny. Some clever hands, unchecked in those days by a watchful police, would gain as much as threepence a day, but Kitto's weekly profits never but once amounted to fourpence.

But this did not last long.

By the time he had acquired some dexterity in the employment, an accident forced him to east about for some other way of making a penny. One day he trod upon a broken bottle, and so injured his foot as to be kept at home some weeks.

During this period, however, he procured himself reading-money by painting pictures in water colours and selling them for a halfpenny apiece. It is not our purpose to follow his career of misfortune, to trace him through the workhouse to the workhouse apprentices, nor even to accompany him after he had obtained friends, became a compositor, then missionary, and author. We sincerely regret that the efforts of his literary exertions should have left him in his old age dependent on the sympathy of the public, and

that when his country came to his rescue only a miserable annuity of £100, could be allowed him by the Government. When will this national disgrace be removed?

For the particulars of his life—his early struggles, his travels, and his after-trials—we send our readers to the volume of his Memoirs, the materials of which we must confess have not been put together by a judicious hand. The editor has spared himself much trouble by allowing the correspondence just to his subject had he adopted a system of compression. We have also to protest against the awkward and unwieldy form of the book itself. We do not think that scarlet covers, hot-pressing, gilt edges, or sumptuous lettering, add one jot or one tittle to the positive value of any work. But we do think, that when a book is deemed worthy of publication, it should be presented to the reading world in a readable shape. Dr. Wardlaw has found a more capable editor and judicious publisher.

GABRIEL.

Gabriel. By Bessie Rayner Parkes.

London: Chapman.

"To a Grave in Rome, to an Immortal Fame in England, and to one who Loves and Honours the Genius of Percy Bysshe Shelley," is the dedication of a poem, or collection of poems, bearing the title of *Gabriel*. In this way, the uninitiated are informed of the dramatic intention of the book; though it would not be difficult for those who are acquainted with the life of the poet of the *Cenci* to perceive, even without this intimation, who and what are shadowed forth under the name of the great Jewish Archangel. Shelley typified himself as Ariel; Miss Parkes chooses to regard him as Gabriel; and there was that in his subtle, gorgeous, and evanescent genius, and in his angelic nature, which justifies both designations. The world is only now beginning to wake from the blind, sottish prejudice which reviled and persecuted Shelley; and, as that prejudice has not yet entirely departed, but occasionally howls or grunts forth from dark and miry places, it is a brave and noble thing in a young lady thus to come forward into the daylight, and to sing a panegyric on the genius and goodness of the dead poet—a panegyric of which we are sure Shelley would have been proud.

The poem before us is written in so dark and veiled a manner, that we may as well state plainly the fiction which is supposed to run through it, lest it be misinterpreted by those who are not well versed in the facts of Shelley's life. The reader (though Miss Parkes does not care to tell him so) is to regard the whole poem as written by the late Mrs. Shelley, with the exception of those short lyrics, few in number, which are signed by the name of Gabriel, and are therefore, dramatically speaking, Shelley's. We are thus presented with a sort of panorama of Mrs. Shelley's life, from her first meeting with the poet down to the storm which robbed her of a husband and the world of a noble genius. And in this *pantomime we have the streets of London, where the lad Shelley always pined and drooped, like a bird in a hot cage; the green and golden glooms of the Buckinghamshire beeches, among which he dwelt till persecution drove him forth; the wild Welsh seashore which he visited; the flushed, ethereal beauty of Italy, into which he grew as into his proper sphere; and lastly the fatal ocean in which he died.*

Miss Parkes has brought to this high theme a degree of poetical feeling and expression which speak well for her literary future if she will consent to do herself justice by patience and labour, devotion and self-sacrifice. She has the true, unmistakable elements of poetry; imagination and fancy, passion and sympathy, thought and intellectual subtlety, and (which is perhaps equal to all) that keen, spiritual sensitiveness which feels all those quickly vanishing, yet most potent, influences which lie at the core of things—that exquisiteness of perception which apprehends all the delicate vibrations in the very atmosphere of emotion, as the mimosa of the American prairies feels the approach of the yet distant horseman. Her descriptions of natural scenery are beautiful; her metres various and musical; and her powers of reflection far beyond those of the majority of "latter-day poets." It is because of these really fine qualities that we are the more desirous of pointing out to her what we conceive to be her faults. If we might hazard a guess, we should judge that Miss Parkes is too generally contented with the first words which suggest themselves to her thoughts. Hence ensues incompleteness of result, where the intention has perhaps been excellent; hence diffuseness, "wordiness," excess of epithets, weakness where there should be continuous strength, a sudden jar where there should be an even flow of calm and confident harmony, flaws and abrupt angularities where, judging from the author's powers, we have a right to expect (and with some additional labour might have had) a shapely sphere, smooth and perfect as an ivory ball. Hence, also, obscurity; for it seems to us that Miss Parkes often compromises or obliterates her meaning by inattention to the ordinary rules of composition. There are passages in her book which appear to be defiant of all received methods of expression, and others which for no apparent purpose, jar against the laws of metre; as, for instance, where she makes "genius" a trisyllable, and when she writes this painfully halting line:—

Giving him mine own life and mine own breath.

And why should Miss Parkes introduce the cant word "queer" into serious poetry? And why should she adopt the clumsy contrivance, prevalent during last century, of using adjectives adverbially—as, "till gradual rose," &c. The fault of which we complain—namely, want of completeness—is, we know, not uncommonly found in books of poems, and indeed there are many very noble works which have been left by their authors in original roughness; but the best chance for endurance lies with that production which has received the most labour, and which comes forth with the fewest imperfections.

A stanza at page 51 of Miss Parkes's book will exhibit, in the compass of a few lines, her poetical excellencies and defects. The thought is subtly true, and the expression is equal to the thought, with the exception of the third line, which is commonplace, and injures the effect of the whole:—

Times there are when the spirit hangs
Over a gulf as deep as death,

When memory sheathes her poisoned fangs,
And the beating present holds its breath;
The past is cut away from us,
And the future hides her face;
The look we see and the word we hear
Are the whole of time and space.

But enough of objection, even though it be made in no captious spirit: the space which remains to us we will occupy with a few specimens of the beauties that may be found in this poem of *Gabriel*. Miss Parkes's manner is often like that of the poet whom she sings; sometimes it reminds us of Leigh Hunt (who is evidently the person alluded to in the dedication, and who is likewise obscurely hinted at in the poem itself); and sometimes there is a touch of the older masters—as in these lines, which are like an echo from the tune of Shakespeare's Sonnets:—

Th' I, ill gifted with perpetual powers,
Should live till when the virgin forest yields
Her untouched beauty to a thousand towers,
And these again their stones to lonely fields, &c.

And here we might fancy we were reading a couplet from William Browne's *Pastorals*:—

Forth from such smile doth that fine influence run,
As when th' green leaves streams the westerly sun.

We do not mention these similarities of manner in any degree as a reproach; in fact, it is a refreshment to our debilitated modern verse to bathe in the clear, vigorous, early streams. The following is very felicitous: it is spoken of the poet who is cast out by the world:—

He, sitting throned upon the mountain top,
Shall see the purple vapours slowly drop
Into the vale below:
His lot may not be cast in pleasant lines,
But he shall hear the wind among the pines,
And the free torrents flow.
The many torrents flowing to the sea,
Gathering their separate waters silently,
Then falling, falling, falling,
He shall with keen unfretted ear discern
As surely as by sight, and he shall learn
Each faint ethereal calling
Of voice to voice, from peak to peak, which blend
Prophetic utterances without end.

And here is another charming piece of natural description, written with reference to Shelley himself:—

He loved the water like some creature nursed
In it by right of nature from the first;
Whether it were the broad and placid river,
Or sharp swift stream like arrow shot from quiver
Of blue lakes up the fastness of the hills,
Or the light foam-spray of the leaping rills,
Or gray horizon of the boundless sea
Streak'd by the passing cloud perpetually.
In truth there was about his subtle mind
A something mixt of water and of wind,
A dainty colour, an aerial play,
Which tinged his speech and touch'd his rhymes alway.

In a poem, supposed to be written by *Gabriel*, there are these fine lines, descriptive of Italian scenery:—

Piling clouds and lonely sea,
Mountains in supremacy,
Temples roofless on the plain,
Calling their old gods in vain.

We could isolate many such passages, but must conclude with one more only. The lines in the second stanza, referring to the ghostly suggestions of Autumn, are most original and true. What sensitive mind has not experienced that indefinable feeling, in the still, hot dying of the year?—

This is the time when the year's in its prime,
And the rich honeysuckle is blent with the clover,
When Nature yearns for the poet's rhyme,
And the sweetbrier breaks into kisses all over;
When young fawns leap to the tender chime
Of their mother's bells, and quick eyes discover
How the rabbits run and the squirrels climb,
And we look at the earth with the smile of a lover.
But wait for a while till the summer is past,
And woods have a rumour that prophesies death,
A sombre foreshadowing borne on the blast,
Which comes in a moment and dies at a breath,
A something, a nothing, which touches the leaves,
And haunts the hot meadows at noon like a wraith,
And crisps the broad cornfields just bare of their sheaves,
And I'll show you my blossom and say what it saith.

The Arts.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

An annual display of pictures by leading French artists is an experiment of that kind the exact value of which is measured by success. Is there a prevalent wish in this country to "improve the acquaintance" of the modern French schools of art? We are happy to see this question so agreeably answered by the crowds of visitors, every day, to the gallery in Pall Mall. The collection this year—the third since the scheme was inaugurated—counts about three hundred and thirty pictures. Of these the principal number are of a small size, and belong to the school which, in the words of Mr. RUSKIN, "seems to be gradually constituting a species of manufacture, to supply the French drawing-rooms with pictures as Sévres does with china." From a mild and general censure of this school, Mr. RUSKIN excepts our old favourite, EDOUARD FAIRÉ—*at least we cannot suppose that he means any other, when, with his*

usual fatality in the matter of names, he mentions EDOUARD PIERRE as being "quite unequalled in sincerity and truth of conception." "Perhaps," adds Mr. RUSKIN, "I ought to have said truth of *sight*, rather than truth of conception," alluding to the fact that M. FAIRÉ rambles from cottage to cottage telling the peasantry "never to mind him," and recording with such historical fidelity the actual scenes, the moment of action, and the position of the minutest objects, that, being on one occasion requested to enrich a particular study with some piece of delf or pewter from another picture, he answered, "No, I cannot do that; it was not in the same cottage." We repeat this delightful story to the honour of the painter, as well as of Mr. RUSKIN, who lets no opportunity slip of advocating a like conscientious course of study and labour, and who calls these little works of M. FAIRÉ "examples of true historical painting," regarding which "it is quite impossible to say what importance may, in some future day, attach to them, as records of the French peasant life of the nineteenth century."

As we have intimated, pictures of the same calibre as those by M. FAIRÉ are the staple of this exhibition. Those artists who most nearly approach him in truth of character and circumstance, are ANTIGUA, BILLOTTE (whose Breton scenes are painted with the delicacy and freshness observable in pictures of the same kind by the English artist GOODALL), MEISSONNIER, CHAVET, PATROIS, DUVERGER, and SEIGNAC. Of painters who affect the peculiar combination of high finish and *bluntness*—to use the only word that can express the very opposite effect to that of the sharp touch generally perceptible in highly finished English works of the same class—there are also M. HENRIETTA BROWN, and MM. FICHEL, CHAPLIN, ACCARD, and PLASSAN; only we separate these painters from the school of which M. FAIRÉ is at the head, because, though partaking of its mannerism, they have little in common with its spirit. We should divide the great body of French artists who pursue this method of soft, dim blending of colours, into two classes: the artists who paint like FAIRÉ, MEISSONNIER, and BILLOTTE, from observation of living character; and the artists who go back for character, and a certain roccoco liveliness which is anything but life, to LANCRET. But even these last deserve praise for truth, if only of texture, in such matters as a ribbon, a satin slip, or a piece of cambric. The larger kind of work, calling for the larger conception and the larger handling, rarely shows an equal power of dealing with every object. In landscapes, especially, we find everything just hinted at, and no more. In M. AUGUSTE BOUHEUR'S "Cattle descending the Mountains," and in the same painter's hunting scene in the forest of Fontainebleau, we perceive, for instance, the allusion to grass, though it would be impossible for us to do so, were the context taken away. The only painter on a large scale who is careful to preserve distinctness in the textures of all his accessory details, is BIARD. To be sure, there is the great DELAROCHE; but he is represented only by one of his early and best-known works—quite useless as an instance in the present case—the "Napoleon crossing the Alps."

BIARD's chief picture is "A Shipwrecked Crew Rescued by Laplanders." There is immense study apparent in this work, every figure in which has a distinct meaning and purpose there. In his humorous works M. BIARD, whose power of varying expressions is accompanied by a singular and uniform dryness, giving the idea of a genial invention working by proxy, is not so effective. We would, however, draw attention to his "English Travellers in France," and "French Travellers in England," as containing many shrewd bits of observation.

One of the very best pictures in the gallery, though at first sight it appears rather staring and coarse, is "A Church Porch in Paris on Palm Sunday." The painter is M. HILLEMACHER. We are sorry that we missed another picture of his, the "Death of a Zouave," because we should have liked to see how a painter so thoughtful would have dealt with a tragic incident.

The directors of this exhibition have, in their laudable anxiety to do justice to every exhibitor, fallen into a mistake. In order that a fair opportunity for inspection may be given in the case of each work, there is a constantly shifting process carried on. The numbers in the catalogue, therefore, afford little clue to the discovery of the pictures on the walls. In this difficulty the attendants are always ready to afford help; but no one likes to cause so much trouble as would be required to point out half the works named in the catalogue.

RISTORI AS PIA DEI TOLOMEI.

MADAME RISTORI has appeared in a third character. She has played *Pia* in MARENCO's play—*Pia dei Tolomei*. It is to be hoped that this artist will be enabled, before she quits the stage, to exhibit her dramatic genius in some tragedy that shall be worthy of her. The *Medea* had many faults, but it certainly had the merit of giving the actress ample scope for producing startling effects. It was not tedious, for it was, in fact, a collection of situations. But the *Pia dei Tolomei* is a play in five acts—the plot is wretched—and the circumstances are not such as to give the actress any very great opportunities. *Pia* is that famous lady of DANTE:—

Deh quando tu sarai tornato al mondo,
E riposo della lunga via,
Seguitò l terzo spirto al secondo:
Ricorditi di me, che son la Pia,
Siena mi fe', disfeciemi Maremma.
Salsi colui, che 'nanellata pria,
Disposando, m' avea con sua gemma.

Ah! when thou shalt be returned unto the world,
And rested after the long journey,
A third spirit followed the second thus:
Remember thou me, that I am Pia,
Sienne bore me, the Maremma undid me.
This he knows who gave me once the ring
With his own jewel when he wedded me.

Her husband, Rinaldo, prompted by unfounded doubts of her fidelity, imprisoned her in a castle, amid the pestilential marshes—there to die alone.

The story, though prolonged through five acts, is of the simplest. Rinaldo goes to the wars against the Florentines, and leaves Ugo, his friend, as deputy. Ugo has long been deeply enamoured of *Pia*. As soon as Rinaldo is gone, Ugo tempts the virtue of *Pia*, but is repulsed. Ugo vows vengeance. Rinaldo returns from the wars defeated. The suspicious mind of Rinaldo had already conceived doubts of his wife's fidelity. This unworthy feeling Ugo fosters, and engages to confirm by exhibiting *Pia* conversing with an armed man. That man Rinaldo takes for a paramour. The innocent *Pia* takes him for her brother—one of the *Tolomei* then at enmity with Rinaldo. *Pia* is conveyed to the fatal castle. There Rinaldo has an interview with her, in which he denounces her infidelity. He declares the proof of her guilt. *Pia*, confident in her innocence, laughs at his credulity, and declares to her husband that the person with whom she conversed was her brother. But that brother, Rinaldo

tells her, has been killed in battle. *Rinaldo*, after a struggle, tears the ring from his wife's finger, and leaves her, he declares, for ever. Afterwards, *Ugo* comes upon the stage to confess his falsehood and to die. *Rinaldo*, with his father-in-law, hastens to rescue the lady from death, which they know to be imminent—but it is too late.

Such are the common-place incidents of this drama: a noble and innocent wife calumniated by the false friend of her husband, and foolishly sacrificed by that husband. Indeed, the only peculiarity about the story is the means of death. For this the play was written—for this the playgoers sit through four acts—for this Madame Ristori puts forth all her dramatic powers.

When she first appears, clothed in the white robes of the mediæval baroness, and bearing the sword which she is about to present to her husband, with a prayer to remember his enemies even in the fight, she is the picture of gentle dignity. Nothing can surpass the series of statuque effects which this great artist produces whilst she is struggling to retain the marriage ring, or the sad terror of her countenance when, just after the ring has been torn from her finger, and trampled underfoot, the triumphant *Ugo* steps as it were out of the wall into her presence. The noble figure of the woman, as she rushes to the window to avoid the insults of the intruder, and stands prepared to precipitate herself from it, is admirably managed; although it is sadly marred by the burlesque creature—*Ugo*—who backs out of her presence through the wall, alleging himself to be vanquished by the spell of Virtue. One or two such points are very striking, but they cannot make a play. Indeed, were it not for the fifth act, in which the great actress dies, the *Pia dei Tolomei* would hardly deserve a place in Madame Ristori's répertoire. The fifth act is without question a marvellous piece of acting; still we cannot persuade ourselves that such scenes are fitted for the display of the highest dramatic power. To us they are painful. They had better be done in private. The death of *King John* and of *Cardinal Beaufort* are terrible enough, but their deaths are redeemed by some noble poetry. This is not so in the *Pia*. It is neither more nor less than a whole act devoted to the physical effects which attend the death-scene of a noble lady from marsh fever. If the object of art be to excite pain and even terror, no doubt the dying *Pia* was admirably successful.—It was indeed a fearful thing to witness this lady, attired in black, led down to her couch, leaning on the castillano, pale, haggard, and almost gasping for life.—It was touching beyond expression to watch her, after a momentary exertion, sink down exhausted, her fine head resting on her beautiful arms.—It was marvellous to see the dying woman summon up for a moment the whole energies of her being to greet the lord of her love. And whilst the last spark of human life was still flickering and she was still clinging in her weakness to her husband and her father, it was wondrous pitiful to watch her wearying herself to find with her love-inspired fingers the dear head of that child which she called for in vain.—The tears and sobs of a rapt audience attested Ristori's power. But to our mind such scenes take the spectator by storm. They are too realistic. They are morbid—if not debasing.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended last Saturday, the number of deaths registered was 963. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years, 1846–55, the average number was 950, which, for comparison with the deaths of last week, that occurred in an increased population, should be raised by a tenth part, in which case it becomes 1045. It appears that the deaths in the present return are less by 82 than the number obtained by calculation.—Last week, the births of 812 boys and 758 girls, in all 1570 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846–55, the average number was 1441.—From the Registrar-General's *Weekly Return*.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MARK BOYD: JUDGMENT.—Mr. Commissioner Fane delivered judgment in this case on Thursday. After summing up the facts with great minuteness, he concluded thus:—"I sincerely believe Mr. Boyd to be an honourable man. I shall grant him a first-class certificate with pleasure, and I hope that, when he returns to the scene of his previous labours, he will be received by his former friends and clients with as much cordiality as he would have been had he never had to pass the ordeal of this court."

HENRY LEADBEATER, a Huddersfield woollen merchant, is now under remand, charged with uttering two bills of exchange, well knowing them to have been forged.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS for May were issued on Thursday, and exhibit favourable results.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON have resolved to present the freedom of the City of London to General Willmott, together with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas.

LOCAL CHARGES ON SHIPPING.—This committee held further sittings on Monday and Thursday, when Mr. Shuttleworth continued his historical and legal statements in defence of the Liverpool corporation. On the latter day, the mayor of Liverpool, and the surveyor to the corporation of Liverpool were examined.

THE SUNDAY BANDS QUESTION.—A meeting was held at Marylebone on Tuesday, to reopen the question of Sunday bands in the parks, and to eulogize the conduct of Sir Benjamin Hall.

DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—The Lord and Lady Mayors, on Wednesday, entertained at dinner the Earl of Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and a parliamentary party, including several of the chief Conservatives.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

GATTIE.—On the 21st inst., at 23, Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square, Mrs. William Gattie: a son.

MINTRE.—On the 23rd inst., at Gloucester-place, Southsea, Hants, the wife of John Moolenburgh Mintre, Esq., Surgeon of H.M.'s Royal yacht Victoria and Albert: a son.

TRIGGOTTI.—On the 23rd inst., at Webb's County-terrace, New Kent-road, the wife of Francis de Triggotti, Esq.: son.

Mark-lane, Friday, June 27, 1856.

THOUGH the weather has un-erone a most favourable change, great firmness has characterized the corn trade. It must, however, be admitted that buyers confine their purchases to the supply of immediate wants, and the amount of business done has consequently not been large. Since our last report, 23 cargoes of Wheat and 26 cargoes of Maize have arrived at ports of call.

The following are the sales reported. Danube Wheat arrived has been sold at 6s. to 6s. 3d. according to quality:

CORN MARKET.

Aberdeen, 28, 30; Bristol and Exeter, 93, 95; Caledonian 624, 63; Chester and Holyhead, 16, 16; East Anglian, 18, 19; Eastern Counties, 10, 11; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60, 62; Great Northern, 95, 94; Ditto, A stock, 78, 80; Ditto, B stock, 130, 131; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105, 106; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34, 33; Midland, 82, 83; Birmingham and Derby, 52, 54; Newport, Ab graveney, 83; Hereford, 15, 16; North British, 37, 38; North Eastern (Berwick), 56, 57; Ditto, Extension, 4, 31 dis.; Ditto, Great North Eastern Purchases, 22, 24 dis.; Ditto, Leeds, 19, 20; Ditto, York, 61, 62; North Staffordshire, 24, 25 dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 34, 35; Scottish Central, 103, 105; Scottish Midland, 76, 78; South Devon, 15, 16; South Eastern, 74, 75; South Wales, 75, 77; Vale of Neath, 20, 20; West Cornwall, 61, 74; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 81, 81; Bombay and Baroda, 14, 24 pm.; Dutch Rhineish, 2, 24 pm.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 37, 37; East Indian, 23, 24; Ditto, Extension B, 23, 23; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1 issue, 13, 15; Great Central of France, 6, 6 pm.; Great Indian Peninsula, 22, 23; Great Luxem-

EGG'S COUNCIL OF WAR.

AMONG FENTON's photographs of the Crimea was a portrait of RAGLAN, OMAR PACHA, and PELISSIER, in council before the attack on the Mamelon; all sitting. Towards the close of the interview PELISSIER became more animated, and rose to speak with the greater ease, although he still "firmed his eye" on the plan of the fort: at that point FENTON took another photograph; and that forms the basis of Egg's picture. The photograph gives you such truth as can be secured in a fixed position, and colourless: the historical painter has added colour, and the expression which the organic hand of the painter alone can seize. The portrait of RAGLAN is perfect; those who know PELISSIER and OMAR say the same of theirs. The picture is of cabinet size, highly finished, even under the magnifying-glass, but clear, firm, and vigorous as a WELLINGTON despatch.

COUNT ARRIVABENE'S LECTURES.

WE OWE to our readers some brief notice (unavoidably postponed last week for reasons then mentioned) of the interesting lectures on Italian Literature delivered by Count ARRIVABENE, Professor of Italian at University College, on two successive evenings. The first of these discourses was on the *Divina Commedia* of DANTE; and the Count here commented on the unity and breadth of plan exhibited by DANTE in his great poem, on the freedom of the poet from the superstitions of his age, and on his abhorrence of the vices of the Popes, while he revered the Papacy. Signor ARRIVABENE also eulogized him for his abstinence from long descriptions, and asserted that he had exercised a large influence on the literature and arts of Italy. The lecture concluded with extracts from the "Divine Comedy," impressively read.—The second lecture was chiefly occupied with remarks on ALFIERI, and readings from his works. The Italian dramatist, said Signor ARRIVABENE, was an imitator of the ancient tragedians, and of the modern French writers of the classical drama; and the lecturer contrasted him with the sweet, but effeminate, METASTASIO, with MAFFEI, and with TRASSINO. The Professor then read some extracts from the modern dramatic poet, G. PRATI; eulogized Madame Ristori, whose genius he thought the more remarkable as Italy offers few opportunities for dramatic talent which is not also operatic; and concluded by referring to the hope that his country places in Piedmont as the inaugurator of her political future. The words of the Count produced a strong and deep impression on his audience, who expressed the delight they had received in the most enthusiastic manner.

MADEMOISELLE PICCOLOMINI has appeared at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE in JENNY-LIND's celebrated part, the *Figlia del Reggimento*. Her success was complete.—The *Barbiere di Siviglia* has been produced at the LYCEUM with RONCONI as Figaro, MARIO as Count Almaviva, Herr FORMES as Don Basilio, and Madame Bosio as Rosina.

MADAME JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT sang on Wednesday evening at EXETER HALL, in the *Creation*, to an overflowing audience; and on Monday next she will enchant us for the last time—without hope of reprieve, the last notes of the human nightingale. The question involuntarily arises—Who will stay away?

MARRIAGES.
CALVERT—ABBOTT—ATKINSON—ABBOTT.—On the 27th of April, at the Chapel of the British Consulate, Smyrna, James Campbell Francis Calvert, Esq., of the Dardanelles, to Lavinia Clementina, third daughter of and at the same time, Captain James Hope Atkinson, 72nd Highlanders, to Elfrida Mary, fourth daughter of Richard Benjamin Abbott, Esq., of Smyrna.
KNIGHT—HOPE.—On the 24th inst., at St. John's Church, Paddington, the Rev. William Knight, rector of Stevenston, in the county of Southampton, to Jane Hester Lady Hope, relict of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, G.C.H.

DEATHS.

ACLAND.—On the 23rd inst., suddenly, at 34, Hyde-park-gardens, London, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mills, Lydia Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P., of Killerton, Devon, aged sixty-nine.

DOUGLAS.—On the 28th of April, at St. Helena, where he was obliged to be left on his homeward voyage from India, George R. Douglas, Captain Royal Artillery, second son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Niel Douglas, K.C.B. and K.C.H.

PETO.—On the 20th inst., at 12, Kensington Palace-gardens, Sophia, third daughter of Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart.

VAN BUTCHELL.—On the 23rd inst., at Southampton-street, Strand, Edwin Martin Van Butchell, Esq., surgeon, aged seventy-five.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, June 24.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—GEORGE REED, High-street, Shoreditch, corn dealer.

BANKRUPTCS.—CHANON SEARLE, Warwick-street, Pimlico, baker—THOMAS ALFRED YOUNG, Hastings, hotel keeper—GEORGE WEST, Eynsham, Kent, grocer—WILLIAM COPELAND STRANGE, Henley-on-Thames, bricklayer—JAMES BESTALL, Great Bentley, Essex, grocer—THOMAS GEORGE WATTS, Manor-terrace, Clapham, coal merchant—SAMUEL BENNETT, Wellington-place, Camberwell, tailor—THOMAS TRUMAN, Pontypriod, Glamorganshire, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—M. GOW, Glasgow, muslin manufacturer.

Friday, June 27.

BANKRUPTS.—JAMES BRAMWELL, Royal Exchange-buildings, metal broker—HENRY HALE, and CHERYL HALE, New Broad-street, cattle dealers—JOSEPH F. VANCE, Oxford-street, tobacconist—WILLIAM WILKINSON, York, corn merchant—LOUIS GARDIE, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, sculptor—SAMUEL REEDERSON, Stamford, velvet trimming manufacturer—JOHN WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Worcester, hop merchant—EDMUND RIDGE, Tewkesbury, tanner—TUCKER, Southampton, chino dealer—RICHARD NELSON, Leeds, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JOHN M'DONALD, Bernevis Distillery, Fort William, distiller—WILLIAM NOTMAN and Co., Glasgow, warehousemen—WILLIAM CRONIN and Co., Glasgow, furnishing ironmongers.

two cargoes of Galatz of inferior quality at 58s. Kubanks on passage at about 60s., and a cargo of Ancona on passage at 71s. 6d. Several cargoes of Galatz Maize have been sold at 34s. 6d. and 34s., and to-day 33s. 6d. has been taken for one cargo. For Ibrail 32s. and 33s. have been taken, the latter price with guarantee of measure, and a cargo of Foianian has been sold at 33s.

Barley Oats and Beans firmly maintain former rates, but the trade is slower.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, June 27, 1856.

CONSOLS are still on the rise, and carry everything else with them. Turkish Six and Four per Cent. stock has been largely dealt in since last week. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 44 per cent. The arrivals of bullion are frequent and heavy, and money is becoming easier on all sides. The Central American Question looms afar off, but is either put away for the moment or dismissed as a bugbear. Yet the leading journal this week took occasion to make a serious offence of an accidental breach of court etiquette to the subject of an offensive article. It will be hardly credited, but many wiseacres who believe in the *Times* as infallible actually prophesied a fall of 4 per cent. on the "yellow waistcoat" difficulty before the opening of the markets. Events did not justify their sage predictions. To-day is the first continuation day for the settling of the fortnight's account. Prices paid for continuations are rather more moderate. Leeds, Midlands, Berwick, and South Westerns are considerably in advance.

French shares come flat from Paris; the greatest jowlers of the age has taken an opportunity to eulogize M. Poussard for his comedy of *La Bourse*, wherein the prevailing vice of the age is liberally lashed. But, considering the chief promoters of Bourse transactions, the approbation of the Emperor must be a great satisfaction to the nation!

The great feature has been inquiry after Ceylon, Riga, Lombardo-Venetian, and Euphrates Valley railway shares. Joint Stock Banks are all better, particularly Ottoman, National Discount, and Western of London.

Mining shares and Crystal Palace shares are very dull—no business doing. At four o'clock Consols close at 95, 95.

Aberdeen, 28, 30; Bristol and Exeter, 93, 95; Caledonian 624, 63; Chester and Holyhead, 16, 16; East Anglian, 18, 19; Eastern Counties, 10, 11; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60, 62; Great Northern, 95, 94; Ditto, A stock, 78, 80; Ditto, B stock, 130, 131; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105, 106; Manchester, 63, 64; Lancashire and Carlisle, 68, 73; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93, 97; London and Blackwall, 74, 75; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 106, 107; London and North-Western, 104, 105; London and South Western, 105, 106; Manchester, 64; Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34, 33; Midland, 82, 83; Birmingham and Derby, 52, 54; Newport, Ab graveney, 83; Hereford, 15, 16; North British, 37, 38; North Eastern (Berwick), 56, 57; Ditto, Extension, 4, 31 dis.; Ditto, Great North Eastern Purchases, 22, 24 dis.; Ditto, Leeds, 19, 20; Ditto, York, 61, 62; North Staffordshire, 24, 25 dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 34, 35; Scottish Central, 103, 105; Scottish Midland, 76, 78; South Devon, 15, 16; South Eastern, 74, 75; South Wales, 75, 77; Vale of Neath, 20, 20; West Cornwall, 61, 74; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 81, 81; Bombay and Baroda, 14, 24 pm.; Dutch Rhineish, 2, 24 pm.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 37, 37; East Indian, 23, 24; Ditto, Extension B, 23, 23; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1 issue, 13, 15; Great Central of France, 6, 6 pm.; Great Indian Peninsula, 22, 23; Great Luxem-

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and FURNITURE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON'S Stock on show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and children's Cots, stands unrivalled either for extent, beauty of design, or modestness of price. He also supplies Bedding and Bed-hangings of guaranteed quality and workmanship.

Common Iron Bedsteads, from 1s.; Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 17s.; and Cots, from 2s. each. Handsome ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 27s. 6d. to 15s. 15s. Half-Tester Patent Iron Bedstead, three feet wide, with Bedding, &c., complete:

Bedstead	£1 4 6
Chintz furniture	0 17 0
Pallasse, wool mattress, bolster, and pillow	1 15 0
A pair of cotton sheets, three blankets, and a coloured counterpane	1 5 0
	£4 19 6
A double bedstead, same	£6 15 9
If without Half-Tester and Furniture	
Single bed, complete	£3 13 9
Double bed, complete	5 5 9

BATHS AND TOILETTE WARE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has ONE LARGE SHOW-ROOM devoted exclusively to the DISPLAY of BATHS and TOILETTE WARE. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, 32s. to 51s.; Nursery, 15s. to 32s.; Sponging, 14s. to 32s.; Hip, 14s. to 51s. 6d. A large assortment of Gas Furnaces, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths. Toilette Ware in great variety, from 18s. 6d. to 42s. the set of three.

PAPIER MACHE and IRON TEA-TRAYS.—An assortment of TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier Mache Trays.
per set of three..... from 28s. 6d. to 10 guineas.
Ditto, Iron-ditto..... from 13s. 6d. to 4 guineas.
Convex shape, ditto..... from 7s. 6d.
Round and gothic waiters, cake and bread-baskets equally low.

TEA-URNS, of LONDON MAKE ONLY.—The largest assortment of London-made TEA-URNS in the world (including all the recent novelties, many of which are restored) is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, from 3s. to 6d.

The late additions to these extensive premises (already by far the largest in Europe) are of such a character that the entire of EIGHT HOUSES is devoted to the display of the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Bath, Brushes, Turnery, Lamps, Gasoliers, Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Bedding), so arranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

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52, OXFORD-STREET; 1, 2, 3, and 8, NEWMAN-STREET; 4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE.
Established 1829.

ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS TO CHOOSE FROM.—HEAL & SON have just erected extensive Premises, which enable them to keep upwards of One Thousand Bedsteads in stock, one Hundred and Fifty of which are fixed for inspection, comprising every variety of Brass, Wood, and Iron, with Chintz and Damask Furniture, complete. Their new Warehouses also contain an assortment of BEDROOM FURNITURE, which comprises every requisite, from the plainest Japanned Deal for Servants' Rooms, to the newest and most tasteful designs in Mahogany and other Woods. The whole warranted of the soundest and best manufacture. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, and Price List of Bedding, sent free by post.—HEAL & SON, 198, Tottenham-Court-road.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840, 51, 54, and 1855, including their Gunpowder-proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure).

THE STRONGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXHIBITED.

MILNERS' PHENIX (12 degrees) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depôt, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

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